

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

## WANTED, A LITTLE COURAGE.

THERE is a point beyond which no virtue can be carried without changing both its name and its nature. Too much generosity may degenerate into prodigality, too much economy into parsimony, too much courage into foolhardiness, and too much prudence into cowardice or stupidity. The affairs of Northern and Central Italy have arrived at such a point, and have linked themselves so inextricably around the name and the fortunes of the King of Sardinia that Victor Emmanuel is called upon to show, by some decisive act, whether he is or is not the man that Italy expects. The exemplary prudence which he has displayed since the truce of Villafranca may speedily merit another name if he cannot, or will not, see that his alone is the hand which can end the crisis. It is wisdom older than Solomon that there are times to hesitate and times to dare; times to reflect and times to act; times to respect and fear impediments, and times to set them at defiance. A wise boldness may yoke Fate itself to the chariot of Victory, if displayed at the proper moment. The King of Sardinia is bold in the battle-field, as all the world is prepared to acknowledge but the mere

courage of the soldier is not all that is requisite in an ambitious King. There must not only be courage in the council-chamber, but courage independent of council;—the courage that risks all in order to gain all. When Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, President of the French Republic, saw that the hour had arrived when he must either put an end to the Republic or be himself put an end to—falling, like Lucifer, never to rise again—he did not stand hesitating upon the brink of the River of Difficulty, but plunged boldly in, buffeted through it, did the deed, and became the first man in Europe. Victor Emmanuel has a better cause and a grander opportunity, but does not seem to be aware of it. At all events, he takes no steps to show that he understands the possible greatness of his destiny, or that his courage and abilities are equal to the expectations not only of Italy but of the world. The Italians want a leader. If Victor Emmanuel cannot arouse himself to a proper consciousness of the fact that he is the man he will let slip a most magnificent occasion; and the Italians, failing to find a King to lead them to liberty, may bethink themselves of the next best man, and find him in Garibaldi. This is not the consummation that the Italians desire, or that the King of Sardinia should permit. But it may

arrive for all that, if "I dare not" is still allowed to wait upon "I would," and if he who might be great will neither achieve greatness, nor allow it to be thrust upon him.

The people of Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and the Legations in peaceably, and all but unanimously, voting their annexation to the only Constitutional State in Italy, and in comporting themselves amid a host of difficulties, during the last six months, in a manner which has belied the old libel that the Italians neither understand freedom nor are worthy to enjoy it, have weakened the position of Austria, the Dukes, and the Pope, as much as if they had beaten these combined forces in a pitched battle. They have also weakened the position of France, and taken it out of the power of the Emperor, notwithstanding the army which he still retains upon Italian soil, to do them violence without such betrayal of his plighted word and such a general European scandal as Napoleon III. is too little interested as well as too sagacious to incur. They have done everything to smooth the way for Victor Emmanuel, and nothing to impede or hamper him. Acting under the dictates of those prudential motives which were most praiseworthy when the gift of Lombardy was still to be secured, he has refused Tuscany,



THE GLASGOW NEW WATERWORKS OPENED BY HER MAJESTY ON THE 14TH INST.—OUTLET OF LOCH KATRINE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY THOMAS ANNAN, HOPE-STREET, GLASGOW.—SEE PAGE 370.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

Their Imperial Majesties arrived at Bordeaux on Monday evening. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather the population of the town and from the country were enthusiastic in their cheers. The houses were all decorated, and the whole city was en fête. On Tuesday morning the Emperor received the authorities. The Archbishop of Bordeaux delivered the following discourse:—

Sire.—The clergy of this diocese, speaking by me, is happy to renew to your Majesty the sincere homage of its respect and devotedness. It is with true French pride that we contemplate your Majesty, whose valiant sword has raised so high the glory of our country. It is with joy that it salutes the mother of the Prince Imperial and the noble Sovereign who so well combines firmness of mind with goodness of heart, and who in days of difficulty bore so nobly the weight of public cares.

Sire.—When, eight years ago, the town of Bordeaux received you with so much enthusiasm, the vault of our ancient basilica resounded with the acclamations of the crowd; we, my priests and I, were there, assisting with joy at what seemed to us the baptism of the new Empire. We then prayed for him who had stayed the rising and swelling waves of revolution, and had secured on the brow of the Church and priesthood the emblems of honour which men were trying to tear from it—for him who had inaugurated his great destinies by restoring his city, his people, and his temporal power in its integrity to the Vicar of Christ.

On this day, Sire, we pray again, and with yet more fervour, if that is possible, that God may give you the means as He has given you the will to remain faithful to this Christian policy, which draws blessings on your name, and is, perhaps, the secret of the prosperity and the source of the glory of your reign.

We pray with a confidence and hope which deplorable events and sacrilegious violence have not discouraged; and the ground of our hope, the realisation of which seems at this time so difficult, is, next to God, yourself, Sire, you who have been, and desire to be, the eldest son of the Church; you who have pronounced those memorable words—"The temporal sovereignty of the venerable Head of the Church is as much bound up with the éclat of Catholicism as with the liberty and independence of Italy"—a noble thought, and in harmony with the sentiments professed by the august chief of your dynasty.

Yesterday, when your Majesty set foot for the first time in the beautiful city which has sprung up as if by enchantment on a spot formerly desolate—when your Majesty was seen kneeling in the as yet unfinished sanctuary—it seemed to all that the immaculate patroness of the spot covered you and your august consort, and your beloved son, with her maternal protection. You will discharge towards her a debt of gratitude in procuring a triumph for her son in the person of his Vicar. This triumph is worthy of you, Sire; it will put an end to the anxieties of the Catholic world, which will salute it with transport.

His Majesty replied as follows:—

I thank you Eminence for the sentiments you have just expressed. Your Eminence does justice to my intentions without overlooking the difficulties which obstruct them, and show that you comprehend your high mission when you seek to strengthen confidence rather than scatter vain alarms.

I thank you for having recalled my words to mind, for I have the firm hope that a new era of glory will arise for the Church, as soon as all share my conviction that the temporal power of the Holy Father is not opposed to the liberty and independence of Italy.

I cannot enter now into the explanations which the grave question you have raised would require. I will merely say, that the Government which was the means of restoring the Holy Father to the Pontifical throne will only give utterance to such respectful counsels as are dictated by sincere devotedness to the interests of his Holiness; but it cannot but be alarmed about the day, which is not far distant, when Rome will be evacuated by our troops. For Europe will not allow that the occupation of Rome by the French troops, which has lasted for ten years, should be prolonged indefinitely. When our army shall be withdrawn what will it leave behind?—anarchy, terror, or peace? These are questions the importance of which cannot escape any one. But, believe me, in the times in which we live, in order to resolve these questions, it is necessary, instead of appealing to ardent passions, to search with calmness for the truth, to pray to Providence to enlighten both the people and the Sovereigns upon the wise exercise of their rights, as well as upon the extent of their duties.

I doubt not that your prayers and those of your clergy will continue to draw down the blessing of Heaven upon the Empress, my son, and me.

Their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress arrived at Paris from Bordeaux on Thursday morning.

A few days before the departure of their Majesties from Biarritz the Empress, attended by a numerous suite, made an ascent of the La Rhune Montagne, one of the most remarkable of the Pyrénées. Her Majesty was accompanied, in addition to the persons of her household, by the Princess Czartoryski and the Countess Walowska. The whole party went in carriages as far as Sare, and thence were carried on mules to the summit. On arriving at Sare her Majesty was received by the local authorities and the principal inhabitants of the place and neighbourhood. A triumphal arch was erected, and the houses were decked out with flags and foliage. The Empress made the ascent in safety, and on reaching the summit was congratulated by the authorities of the Spanish villages of Ascan and Vera. A great number of persons from the neighbouring villages had collected on the mountain, and received her Majesty with cheers. After remaining some time her Majesty set out on her return, and made part of the descent on foot. On arriving at Sare the Empress found the houses and the triumphal arch illuminated, and, after making a donation to the poor, her Majesty at nine o'clock left that place for Biarritz, amidst loud acclamations.

Lord Cowley and Count Kisseleff dined on Tuesday with Count Walewski at Etioles.

The Russian Ambassador will leave on Saturday for Warsaw, after having had an interview with the Emperor.

The Prince and Princess Metternich have arrived in Paris.

The Bishop of Nantes, like the Bishop of Orleans, has issued a "protest" against the independence of the Romagnas; but he goes a step further than his brother Prelate, and takes upon himself to protest not only in his own name but in that of "every Catholic family in Brittany." The Bishop of Chalons has addressed a letter to the *Univers* to say that it "would be an insult to the bishops and priests of France" to suppose that they can have any other sentiments respecting the present situation of the Holy See than those expressed in the pastoral letters of the Bishops of Arras, Poitiers, Algiers, Orleans, &c.; and the Bishop of Beauvais has written to the Bishop of Orleans to declare that he adheres to the latter's protest.

The *Univers* has received an *avertissement* for an article which appeared in its impression of Saturday upon affairs in Cochinchina. The *Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree promoting Captain Tricault, of the *Duchayla*, from the rank of Captain of a frigate to that of Captain of a line-of-battle ship, for his courageous conduct at the attack on the forts of the Peiho on the 25th of June last.

A letter from Marseilles says:—"The number of transported or exiled political prisoners who have returned to France by this port in consequence of the amnesty amounts to 250. Of this number 78 belonged to the category of 1848, and 128 to that of 1853. Many of those who had been sent to Algeria have not left that colony, where they have found the means of supporting themselves."

Two magnificent sales to be added to the military galleries of the palace of Versailles are now approaching their termination. One is to receive pictures representing the different battles during the campaign in the Crimea, and the other those of the late war in Italy.

The Municipal Council of Paris have decided on building ten new churches. One will be erected on the Boulevard des Invalides, another on the Place Laborde, and a third in the Avenue Parmentier.

## ITALY.

The Conferences do not draw to a close. Austria still refuses to diminish the amount of the debt of Lombardy to be borne by Sardinia. The demands of Austria are not only resisted by Sardinia, but do not receive the support of France, who has proposed to Austria and Piedmont to submit the disputed point to the arbitration of another Power. A letter from Zurich, dated the 11th instant, states that no answer has been received to this proposition up to that time. The French Government wishes the arrears of the pensions of the Monte Napoleon, and an indemnity for the cost of the late war, to be included in the settlement of the debt which will have to be paid by Austria and Piedmont.

Count Anviti, the most hated of all the agents of the late dynasty, was murdered—literally torn to pieces—in the streets of Parma on the 5th instant. We give in another column the particulars of this terrible outburst of popular vengeance. The next morning the following proclamation was issued:—

Citizens.—Last night your city was saddened by an event which can never be sufficiently deplored. A villain appeared among the people whom

he had cruelly offended. The fever of vengeance seized upon some unhappy men, blinded and maddened them, and made them dye their hands in blood. Had he been the most perverse of men, it was for the law alone to punish him. While the Government is taking measures to uphold the majesty of the law, it feels that this is the moment for invoking the co-operation of all good citizens in the name of patriotism. You who understand liberty tell your fellow-citizens that freedom cannot live without respect for the laws. You who desire the redemption of your country tell them that we must hope for it by maintaining order and tranquillity. Tell them that, by avenging the insults of tyranny through the means used yesterday, they will instead prepare the way for its return—they will afford it an opportunity of inflicting revenge a hundredfold upon the people. Tell them that all Italy weeps over the crime of yesterday—that her enemies only laugh.

Parma, Oct. 6, 1859.

The Intendant-General, CAVALLENTI.

A despatch from Parma of the 12th inst. says:—"Justice is being done for the murder of Count Anviti. The Dictator Farini arrived here yesterday. The town is surrounded by Modenese and Tuscan troops. The principal persons implicated in the assassination, who had been imprisoned during the previous night, will be submitted to the tribunals. Arrests continue to take place. The town is tranquil. A proclamation by General Farini has been posted up, wherein the crime is vehemently branded. The proclamation states that Italy had risen, through the noble and devoted conduct of its sons, in the esteem of all civilised nations; and her public conscience insists upon satisfaction for this horrid deed, and it shall be obtained.

By a decree of the Dictator of Parma and Modena, the ecclesiastical establishments of those provinces are henceforth precluded from purchasing landed property and accepting donations or legacies without the previous authorisation of Government.

The Pope has left for Castel Gandolfo. His Holiness gave the Duke de Grammont an audience at that residence. Letters received from Rome state that his Holiness the Pope will have an interview at Castel Gandolfo with the King of Naples. It is asserted that his Holiness will prolong his stay at Castel Gandolfo on account of the agitation reigning in Rome. The announcement of the Sardinian Envoy's dismissal by the Pope has been confirmed. It appears that passports were sent to Count della Minerva on the 1st inst., but that he requested leave to remain in Rome until the end of the present week. The "principal friends of Piedmont" were bold enough to give him a banquet on Sunday week—a fact which shows the relaxation of the Papal Government's authority in the capital. It is said, too, that they intended to make a public demonstration in the streets of Rome; but that their intention was frustrated by the commander of the French garrison, General Goyon, who refuses to permit any political manifestation in the streets. It is stated that the Sardinian Minister, on quitting his post at Rome, will place the subjects of Sardinia resident there under the protection of the French Embassy.

The following address has been issued by General Garibaldi at Bologna:—

Army of Italy—Eleventh Division.

Soldiers!—The hour of a new struggle approaches. The enemy is threatening, and will perhaps attack us before many days are over. In addressing my old companions of Lombardy I know I am not speaking to deaf men, and that it is enough to tell them that we are going to fight the enemies of Italy. I shall look to see you, then, firm in your ranks!

Head-quarters, Bologna, Oct. 5, 1859.

GARIBALDI.

The total sum hitherto subscribed in Piedmont for the relief of the families of those who have fallen during the war amounts to 270,000 francs.

The Government of Romagna has issued a decree forbidding the exportation of saltpetre and sulphur to the Pontifical territory.

## SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The Senate have been occupied, for some days in discussing some projected reforms in the statutes of the Military Order of San Fernando, without coming to any conclusion on the subject. A committee of the Congress has reported in favour of the bill for sanctioning an arrangement with Rome relative to the sale of ecclesiastical property.

Letters received from Madrid state that the Emperor of Morocco has ratified the arrangement concerning the frontier line of Melilla, and has expressed his readiness to give to Spain all the satisfaction he demanded.

A Paris letter in the *Indépendance* of Brussels says:—"An arrangement has, it is said, been come to between Morocco and Spain through the mediation of the English Chargé d'Affaires. As might naturally be supposed, England has done everything in her power to prevent a collision taking place between the two Powers so close to Gibraltar. The new Emperor authorises Spain to resume her old frontiers on his coast, and in the meantime has taken on himself to punish the pirates of the Riff—an operation which cannot, however, be carried into effect until the Moorish Sovereign has got over the embarrassments which have been raised in the interior of the empire."

## TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople have been received to the 3rd inst. Additional discoveries had been made concerning the conspiracy, and it is asserted that incendiary machines have been discovered, which were destined to burn the European quarters of the town. The Ambassadors had held deliberations as to what measures should be recommended for public safety. Two of the conspirators brought before the Sultan proclaimed boldly the public wrongs they conspired to redress, and accused the Government of wasteful extravagance, of which the people and the army were the victims. The Grand Vizier had tendered his resignation, but it had been refused; but evident disunion reigned among the Ministry, and the fact of a dissolution seemed inevitable. One year's pay is now due to the troops in Asia and the Roumeia. A new loan has been contracted, under heavy conditions.

The Sultan has invited Prince Alfred to visit Constantinople, and his Royal Highness has, it is stated, accepted the invitation.

## UNITED STATES—THE SAN JUAN DIFFICULTY.

A despatch from Washington says:—"An important point in the differences between us and Great Britain concerning the north-western boundary line lies in the representations of our officials, civil and military, from the region of the disputed territory, to the effect that, while the United States' Commissioner was instructed generally to run the line according to the treaty, the British Commissioner was under instructions from his Government as to where the line should be run." Information from various sources as to the views of the Administration lead me to believe that they do not intend to be responsible for any act that shall compromise our claim to the Island of San Juan."

There is good reason to believe, says the *Daily News*, that the difficulties which were created by the sudden and uncalled-for action of General Harney in the Island of San Juan will speedily be abated. The language held by the United States' Government towards this country is fair and honourable, and free from any desire to raise obstacles in the way of a settlement of the points in dispute. General Scott (who supersedes General Harney), we are informed, will take for his guidance the arrangements sanctioned by Secretary Marcy in 1853, which have been so often referred to, and according to which neither party is to claim exclusive rights in the disputed territory while the question of territorial sovereignty remains undecided.

We give in the Supplement, at page 381, a Map showing the position of the Island of San Juan, with some particulars relating to the boundary question.

## INDIA.

A large public meeting had been held in Calcutta to petition Parliament for an inquiry into the affairs of India on the spot.

The bill taxing trades and professions has passed a second reading in the Council of India, and has been referred to a Select Committee. The Chamber of Commerce, and other bodies, petitioned against it. The bill has been severely criticised by the legal members of the Council, and the clause exempting civil and military officers from the payment of this tax had been rejected, and they are to pay three per cent on their incomes. The Government of Bengal has ratified the commutation of the land tax.

An Act has been passed enabling the Governor-General to leave Calcutta for the North-West, retaining full powers, for seven months.

The clause in the Criminal Procedure Bill rendering Europeans liable to preliminary investigation before native magistrates has been successfully resisted.

the Duchies, and the Legations; but the people, neither losing hope nor patience, have so acted in his interest that his ultimate refusal shall become impossible; and that France shall not aid or abet Austria in restoring by force of arms either of the three Grand Duchies. As far as Tuscany, Modena, and Parma are concerned, Napoleon III. is absolved by the admirable conduct of the people, from the too-hasty promise he made at Villafranca, and is driven to acknowledge the sovereignty of Victor Emmanuel as based upon the very same authority on which it is his boast and his security that he has founded his own. It is in the power of the King of Sardinia at this moment to place Napoleon III. in this moral dilemma, and to compel him either to acquiesce in the annexation of the three Grand Duchies or leave Italy to fight out the battle with Austria. If the King of Sardinia cannot see this, or if, seeing it, he lacks the determination to take advantage of it, he loses the golden hour, and may pay hereafter a bitter penalty for his irresolution.

The case of the Legations seems, at first sight, to present greater difficulties, in consequence of the undisguised opposition which the French priesthood would offer to the Emperor Napoleon in any attempt to deprive the Pope of his temporal sovereignty. But these difficulties are not so formidable as they appear, and need not stand in the path of Victor Emmanuel. He has braved the priesthood too long and too successfully to care much for Papal excommunication; and though Napoleon III. would scarcely deem it prudent—supported as his throne is as much by the priesthood as by the soldiery—to court the spiritual wrath of the Holy Father, which he would certainly incur if he lent even a single battalion of French troops to aid the people of the Legations in annexing themselves to Sardinia—the world has yet to learn that the French Emperor has bound himself to maintain the temporal power of the Papacy, or that he thinks it his interest to do so, against the wishes of the Italians. Although it is true that he cannot, under pain of the displeasure and opposition of the whole French clergy, make war against the Pope, yet it is equally true that he is not compelled, or compellable, even by the clergy, to leave a French army in Rome to support the Pope against all assailants. If any doubt had previously existed upon the subject it is removed by the remarkable speech of the Emperor to the Archbishop of Bordeaux, in which he warns the Prelate and informs Europe that the occupation of Rome by a French army is about to cease. The Pope, scenting—not from afar, but close at hand—the danger that he cannot resist, has left Rome—perhaps never to return as a temporal Sovereign; and Garibaldi, addressing his troops, has told them to prepare for a new struggle. Can the King of Sardinia not see that the time has come to strike the blow? He has but to DARE, to limit the battle—if battle there must be—to all Italy on one side and Austria on the other. The battle-cry would then be for religious as well as civil liberty, and the struggle would acquire such proportions that Pope and Kaiser would find they had no longer a resting-place in Italy. Is Victor Emmanuel the man to tempt this issue? To dare and win in such a cause would entitle him to a nobler place in the world's Pantheon than any living Sovereign of Europe can hope to attain. It is, doubtless, much to do; but it may be done, if he be made of the stuff that great men are made of. He should remember, too, if he hesitate, that Great Britain and Prussia, as well as France, may have a voice in the matter; and that, if the Italians fight a good fight, those Powers will not allow Italy to be crushed or Austria to become its dictator. In the present situation of affairs, to be bold is to be everything.

So, FORWARD, VICTOR EMMANUEL, KING OF ITALY!

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil of the Right Hon. Charles Murray, Earl Cathcart, K.C.B., were proved in the London Court of Probate on the 10th of October, by Captain H. W. Gordon, one of the executors, a power being reserved to K. M'Kerrel, Esq. His Lordship has left all his personal and movable estate to his Countess and his daughter, Lady Henrietta Louisa Frances Cathcart, and bequeaths the family pictures, plate, &c., subject to their life-use thereon, to his eldest son and successor to his title and estates. He had given to his eldest son, the present Earl, heretofore Lord Greymock, certain estates; his youngest son, Lieut-Colonel Augustus Murray Cathcart, being already provided for, as well as his two married daughters, Lady Elizabeth Douglas and Lady Adelaide De Trafford. All property which the Countess had acquired and that which had come to her by the death of her mother were considered and treated by his Lordship as her Ladyship's exclusive right. His Lordship's personalty in the United Kingdom liable to probate duty was sworn under £5000. The will was dated in 1854, and the codicil in 1857.

The will of the Hon. John George Charles Fox Strangways, late of Brickworth House, Wilts, was proved in London on the 6th of October by the relict and sole executrix, the personalty sworn under £20,000. He has bequeathed the whole of his estates, real and personal, to his wife; and, by virtue of a power under the will of his late brother, the Right Hon. Henry Stephen Earl of Ilchester, dated the 10th of November, 1857, has charged the estates in Wiltshire belonging to the late Earl with an annuity of £600 for the absolute use of his wife. The testator's will is dated the 2nd of March, 1853.

The will of the Right Hon. Daniel Jacob van Euyck, late of Utrecht, in Holland, was proved in London by his eldest son, Johan Hendrik Floris van Euyck, Esq., and Andreas Cornelis van Heusde, Esq., his son-in-law, the joint executors. He has left to his eldest son the manor of Ostbroek and de Bilt, cum annexis, and it is his wish that he should hold the same to distinguish the family branches; also leaves him all the family portraits, pictures, and curiosities, with all writings, private and professional. He bequeaths to his cousin, who since the death of his wife has superintended the education of his children and the management of his house, six certificates of 1000*l.* each in the National Debt Two-and-a-Half per Cents; and to the Dutch Bible Society 1000 guineas; and to each servant as many times 25 guineas as they have been years in his service; and to Ayté de Boer, a servant who has been twenty years with him, 300 guineas; and leaves the residue of his property to his six children, equally amongst them.

The will of the late Mr. I. K. Brunel, C.E., has been administered to by the executors; the personal estate being sworn under £90,000.

**DEATH OF MR. ROBERT STEPHENSON.**—This celebrated engineer died on Wednesday at his town residence, after an illness of several weeks' duration. We intend to give a Portrait of Mr. Stephenson next week, which will be accompanied by a memoir of the deceased.

**CAPTAIN M'CLINTOCK AND THE "FOX."**—This gallant officer has within the last few days been presented with a handsome gold chronometer by the officers and crew of the screw-yacht *Fox*, the companions of his late search and labours in the Arctic regions. The chronometer bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Captain F. L. M'Clintock, R.N., by the officers and crew of the R.Y.S. exploring-yacht *Fox*, as a token of their esteem and regard during a service of two years and a half under his command in the Arctic Seas." Signed by the whole of the officers and crew.

**THE DUKE OF MODENA** is, through his mother Beatrice, eldest daughter and coheir of Victor Emmanuel I., King of Sardinia, present heir of the Royal house of Stuart. Mr. Townsend, in his "Descendants of the Stuarts," remarks on the curious coincidence that in the Ducal family of the Little State of Modena are combined the representatives of three of the greatest dynasties in Europe: the Duke is himself the heir of the Royal Stuarts of England; his eldest sister, Theresa, is married to Henri, Comte de Chambord, de jure King of France; and his youngest sister, Mary, wife of John of Spain, is mother of the Infant Charles, who stands in the position of presumptive heir in the male line, to the monarchy of Spain.—*Sir Bernard Burke's "Vicissitudes of Families," 2nd Edition.*



## LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office on Friday morning:—

**PARMA, Oct. 13.**—Fresh arrests of persons suspected of having taken part in the murder of Count Anviti have taken place. The Procureur-Général and the Juge-Instructeur in the case have been suspended. The townspeople have begun to deliver up their arms. Public tranquillity prevails at Parma.

**TRIESTE, Thursday, Oct. 13.**—The Austrian Lloyd's steamer just arrived brings advice from Constantinople to the 8th inst. The commission of inquiry has held its last sitting, the result of which is not known. One of the accomplices, Monastir Pacha, has been brought to Constantinople. It is reported that Deschaffir Pacha has fled to Corfu. The publication of the *Levant Herald* and the *Presse d'Orient* has been prohibited. The Emperor Alexander was expected at Odessa on the 29th ult. A fresh arrival of 661 emigrants from Circassia at Constantinople has taken place. An American frigate has arrived at Jaffa, demanding the extradition of the originators of the murder committed there three years ago. The Turkish Government has recently effected great improvements in the commissariat of the army.

**PARIS, Thursday Evening.**—Several alarming rumours circulating on the Bourse—viz., the outbreak of a revolution at Rome, a conflict between the English and French naval forces in the Tangiers waters, and the departure of Baron de Bourqueney from Zurich—have been semi-officially contradicted.

**TURIN, October 13.**—M. Dabormida, Minister of the Exterior, has left for Paris. The Piedmontese troops garrisoned at Piacenza have been sent to Parma. The inquiries at Parma continue.

**BRUSSELS, Thursday.**—On the occasion of the visit of the Emperor to Bordeaux, most of the Italian residents in the town were arrested during his stay, but were released after his departure. These arrests were made on account of a despatch having been received from the Prefect of Algiers stating that four passports had been stolen from the Sardinian Consulate in that place, and with which four Italians had started for France and passed through Montpellier, where further trace of them was lost.

## THE MURDER OF COUNT ANVITI.

THE perfect order which has hitherto been maintained by the population of the Italian Duchies has at length been disturbed by an unhappy event, and the revolution of Parma has ceased to be a bloodless one. On Wednesday evening Colonel Count Anviti, who held a principal command in the Ducal service, and who narrowly escaped assassination in the streets of Parma a few years ago, was recognised in the city, or at the railway-station, and was immediately arrested and conveyed to the gendarmes' barracks. As soon as his arrest became known a furious mob assembled, broke open the barracks, and took out Colonel Anviti, whom they put to death. One account says that the mob dragged the unhappy man, with every circumstance of cruelty and indignity, to a coffee-house which he had been accustomed to frequent, and that in front of it they cut off his head, which was subsequently set on a column in the great square. The troops and National Guard arrived too late to save him, but order was subsequently restored by them. It is said, with much probability, that Colonel Anviti had returned to Parma for the purpose of endeavouring to excite a counter-revolutionary demonstration in favour of the Ducal family.

A special correspondent of the *Daily News* gives the following account of the murder:—

"At the first outbreak of the national movement Anviti sought refuge in the States of the Church. He was living some way at Pesaro, some at Perugia, when it appears he came to the decision of coming back to his native town with the object of conspiring against the new Government of the Duchy. In the morning he had left Bologna by the one o'clock train, in the dress of a farmer. Things went on smoothly enough till the train had reached the bridge which crosses the Enza torrent, where the train is now obliged to stop, as the bridge is broken; passengers are, therefore, taken in omnibuses to the other side of the torrent. Colonel Anviti had scarcely entered one of the omnibuses when, in spite of his disguise, he was recognised by a man to whom the bastinado had been administered by his order. The consequence was that when the train had reached the Parma station the unfortunate Colonel was not allowed to continue his journey to Piacenza. The man who had recognised him dragged him out of the carriage, and, amidst the imprecations of the crowd, took him into the town. The wrath of the people was so highly excited that the few men of the National Guard who happened to be at the station had the greatest difficulty in contending with them. It seemed, however, as if Providence had designed to protect the life of the Count; for when the crowd had reached the gate of the town it was met by Colonel Doda, who, having been informed of the occurrence, rode at the side of the prisoner with the object of protecting him. A post of carabinieri was near at hand; Anviti was given into its custody, and the crowd dispersed. But the affair was not to end here. The news of Anviti's arrest was brought to a house where the wife, the brothers, and the children of Carini were still mourning the execution of a dear and innocent relative. The name of the Count soon roused the sentiment of revenge; a cry was given, and in a few minutes the mob of Parma hastened to the carabinieri' barracks thirsting for blood. At the first roar of the popular wave the carabinieri, six in number, had shut the gate of their barracks; but it was not strong enough to resist the impetuosity of an infuriated mob. The gate was soon smashed to pieces, the barracks invaded, the rooms searched. 'We will have him! we will have him!' was heard on every side. 'The Government shall not deceive the people by saving Anviti as it has done other villains.' It is true that last month two agents of the Ducal Government were happily saved from the people's wrath. The first, the second, the third floor of the barracks were searched, and likewise the roof, but Anviti was not there. The mob, mad and infuriated, was turning its wrath against the carabinieri, when a dreadful cry, like that of a byena, was heard on the ground floor. A man had at last found the unhappy prisoner—Anviti was lost. The scene, an eyewitness tells me, was a disgusting one; the revenge was terrible, such as the pen refuses to relate. The dead body was dragged through the street of San Barnaba by the infuriated mob, and the Count's head was cut off, perhaps by the merciless cutlass of Carini's brother. Then began a tremendous bloody orgie, one of those which we only read of in the annals of 'La Terreur.' It was six o'clock, and the fainting light of the day was spreading its last ray on the crowded Piazza of the Town Council Palace. A marble monument stands there, erected by the Bourbons to honour the memory of Joseph I. The head of Count Anviti was placed at the top of it. The scene I have just related did not last more than a quarter of an hour, scarcely the time necessary to have the public force directed on the spot. The drums of the National Guard began to call the armed citizens out of doors, the troops of the line hastened to join them, and at half-past six the mob was dispersed, the severed head removed from the monument, and the body of the victim carried to the deadhouse. The Government of Parma did what could be done by human foresight to prevent this great crime, but it was perpetrated so suddenly that it was impossible to avert it."

The inventory of what was found on Colonel Anviti's person previous to his being dragged dead out of the barracks-room into the streets gives one hundred sovereigns in gold, a large amount in bank-notes, a brace of pistols (double-barrelled), a dagger, and a Pontifical passport.

The *Opinione* of Turin gives the following details:—

"Colonel Count Luigi Anviti, Chamberlain to the late Duke, arrived by rail on the afternoon of the 5th at Parma from Bologna. He was recognised at the station by one who, it is said, had been condemned to the bastinado under the Ducal Government, and had undergone the punishment in the presence of the Colonel, who was scoffing at him all the while. By the aid of some persons he was taken to the barracks of the carabinieri. (The Italian sentence, 'fu tratta nella caserma,' conveys the idea that he was arrested by these persons, and taken to the barracks in order to be given up to the authorities to be dealt with according to law.) But no sooner did it become known that Anviti had been discovered and taken to the barracks than a crowd assembled, crying, 'Death, death!' The authorities strove in vain to restrain the multitude; their words were not listened to, the force of the carabinieri was insufficient. The people, breaking into the barracks, seized Anviti, dragged him half dead to the coffee-house where he used to boast of the bastinado he had inflicted and the other barbarities committed by him. Several influential persons interposed in vain to deliver him from the mob. Colonel Sciesmid-Doda, of the army of Central Italy, did what a man could do to save him—he braved cries and blows, but did not succeed in wresting him from the hands of a ferocious rabble. Anviti's head was cut off in the coffee-house, then stuck upon a pole, and placed on the column of the public square. The troops were drawn up, and were awaiting the order from the political authority to act. But what was the latter about? It was only about eight p.m. that the National Guard were called under arms, and hastened to restore order, so shamefully disturbed. Several persons were wounded; he who held the head of Anviti did not give it up until he had received seven wounds, such was his rage, because he had been one of the bastinadoed, and in the presence of Anviti himself. It is said that among those who appeared most enraged was the brother of one who had been shot on suspicion of having fired a pistol at Anviti; whereas it was currently stated at Parma that Anviti himself had fired the pistol in order to lay the charge upon that young man. Anviti was hated because he was one of the worst instruments of the Duke. He was always present at the torture of the bastinadoed; at every stroke he would scoff at his victim, saying, 'This for Pius IX. This for Viva Italia! This for Down with Austria!' &c."

The first stone of a lecture-hall and British schools at Sydenham was laid on Wednesday by the Lord Mayor.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

The first stone of a new church in the parish of St. Faith, Winchester, was laid on Saturday week by the Rev. Canon Carus, who has subscribed £3000 towards its erection and endowment.

The foundation-stone of the new national schools and teachers' residence for the extensive parish of Hordle, near Lymington, was laid on Saturday last, the 8th inst., by Mrs. Lewis Campbell, the wife of the Vicar, in the presence of a numerous company.

The Le Bas Prize at Cambridge has been adjudged to Edmund Henry Fisher, B.A., of Trinity College. Subject—"A comparison between the historical effects produced upon the condition of mankind by the conquests of the Mohammedans and those of the Northern Barbarians."

The congregation of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, have just presented to their late Curate, the Rev. J. Maskell, a testimonial of grateful respect for his earnest and affectionate ministrations amongst them. It consisted of a purse containing thirty guineas, in addition to many other valuable presents from individuals, not included in the above contribution.

The reconstruction of the York Minster organ is now so far advanced that the Dean has been able to fix Thursday, the 10th of November, for its reopening. The Bishop of Oxford will preach in aid of the organ fund, and a full cathedral service will be performed by a choir of not less than eighty voices.

On Saturday last, in the village of West Lulworth, Dorset, the foundation-stone of a new schoolroom, with teacher's residence, was laid, according to the form in use in the diocese of Salisbury. The Rural Dean, Prebendary Nathaniel Bond, together with the Rector of the parish, the Rev. G. P. Graham Cossart, and the Curate, the Rev. John Wynne, the churchwardens, and upwards of a hundred of the parishioners, assembled at the very ancient parish church, and proceeded in procession to the site of the new school.

The fourth annual assembly of clergy from various parts of the county, for hearing addresses and discussion on matters connected with the promotion of their work, took place at York on Tuesday and Wednesday, last week. On Tuesday, addresses were delivered on the three following subjects, namely:—1. The Holy Spirit the giver of life to the soul. 2. The Holy Spirit the giver of light and comfort to believers. 3. The Holy Spirit promised to convince and convert the world. On Wednesday two subjects came under discussion—"How to make our sermons more interesting and effective," and "How to produce a deeper and more permanent religious impression upon the rising generation."

A numerous and very interesting meeting of working men and youths was held in St. Mary's Schools, Vincent-square, Westminster, on Friday evening, for the purpose of forming a "Church Institute" for the district, having for its objects the advancement of Church principles, the cultivation of Church music, and the promotion of kindly intercourse among all classes in the district. It is proposed to have a reading-room, general instruction, drawing and music classes, lectures, &c., and, it is hoped, a benefit society, in connection with the institute. The Dean of Westminster, who presided, is patron.

**CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.**—(To the Editor.)—Under the auspices of our new Dean, Dr. Hooker, we are collecting a sum of money sufficient to enable us to effect certain alterations in the Cathedral at Chichester. At the present moment the choir is so small that it does not offer adequate accommodation for the crowds which collect every Sunday to hear the afternoon service and sermon (invariably preached by the Dean). Besides this want of room, the architectural beauties of the building have been sadly marred by the vulgar and tasteless fittings of the choir and its stalls. Some such movement as that I have mentioned has long been in contemplation. The sum of money which has been lately subscribed by the friends and admirers of the late Dean as a testimonial to his worth has formed a handsome foundation for the commencement of the work. More than half the sum required has already been subscribed; and I shall indeed be grateful if you will assist us in our endeavour to adapt the place to public worship, thus throwing open the mother church of the diocese with free sittings to all who choose to enter it.

**PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—The Rev. F. Tate to be Prebendary of Exeter. *Rectories:* The Rev. J. C. Davies to Derwen, near Ruthin, Denbighshire; Rev. H. S. Disbrow to Rathby with Hallington, Lincolnshire; Rev. C. R. Elington to Roydon, Norfolk; Rev. E. Evans to Llanmihangel, Glamorganshire; Rev. H. B. Hare to Fiddington, near Bridgwater; Rev. S. Jones to Flemington, Glamorganshire; Rev. C. Kemble to Bath; Rev. R. W. Mason to Llanvair, Merionethshire; Rev. C. Moore to Wyberton, Lincolnshire; Rev. C. P. Quick to Ashbrittle, Somerset; Rev. D. Roberts to Llandyrnog, Denbighshire; Rev. J. D. Sirt to Morestead, near Winchester; Rev. R. Sutton to Bilsthorpe, Notts; Rev. J. H. A. Welsh to Bishopstrow, Wilts. *Vicarages:* The Hon. and Rev. O. W. Forester to Doveridge, Derbyshire; Rev. H. E. Heaton to Bettws-y-nhros, Denbighshire; Rev. H. Marland to Haugham, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. Quatrough to Kirk Arbory, Isle of Man; Rev. E. A. Salmon to Martock, Somerset. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. H. Thompson to St. Michael's, Stockwell, Surrey. *Chaplaincies:* The Rev. H. Christmas to the Lord Mayor elect; Rev. E. H. F. Cosens to the gaol, Shepton Mallet; Rev. A. Sherwin to Pentonville Prison. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. G. F. Gibbans to Beeston, near Leeds; Rev. G. J. Gowing to Kingston, Somerset; Rev. W. B. Kennaway to Brixton, Devon. *Curacies:* The Rev. A. C. Abdy, to Chipping Norton; Rev. H. Bedford to All Saints', Maidenhead, Berks; Rev. E. Brice to Brinkworth, Wilts; Rev. D. C. Cochrane to Holy Trinity, Burton-on-Trent; Rev. S. East to Scampton, Lincolnshire; Rev. T. N. Hamilton to Thornton-le-Moor, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. T. Hassell to Yalding, Kent; Rev. R. H. Hawkes to Grimley, Worcestershire; Rev. J. Howell to Llangatock-cum-Llangenny, Crickhowell, Brecon; Rev. H. W. R. Merriman to Greinton, Somerset; Rev. W. Reade to Olერთon, Notts; Rev. S. H. Saxby to Farnborough, Somerset; Rev. D. W. Seppings to Bridgwater, Somerset; Rev. S. W. Thomas to Glentworth, Lincolnshire; Rev. H. H. Williams to St. Mary's, Glasgow.

**RESTORATION OF THE PRIORY CHURCH, CHRISTCHURCH, HANTS.**—The state of dilapidation into which this magnificent church has fallen has long been witnessed by the inhabitants of Christchurch and by visitors to the church with great regret and concern. An effort is now being made to arrest the progress of that decay, and to effect the restoration to their original beauty and grandeur some of the principal features of this venerable structure. Mr. Benjamin Ferrey, the well-known church architect, has surveyed the church and reported upon its entire state. It is proposed to effect a thorough repair of the outer walls, buttresses, windows, and roofs; such means of draining the church as will counteract the accumulation of damp and of green mould, which is now so unsightly and unwholesome; the restoration of the carved stonework of the arcades of the nave, of the south and north aisles, and of the arcades of the transepts and stone roof of the north porch. These, with the removal of all obstructions from the church, are the works which press most urgently for attention; but there are others which must be done under anything like a general restoration. Although the building has the extent and magnificence of a cathedral, Mr. Ferrey estimates that everything necessary may be thoroughly well done for £5000. Subscriptions for this purpose will, we are informed, be thankfully received by the Rev. Z. Nash, Vicarage, Christchurch. A correspondent writes as follows on the subject:—"The Ministers of Sherborne and Wimborne, in Dorset, and of Romsey, Hants, have recently been admirably restored. It is, therefore, in fact, incumbent on the inhabitants of the county of Hants to repair the grand old Priory Church of Christchurch, which is by far superior to the other three. Wimborne is 166 ft., Sherborne 200 ft., Romsey 240 ft., whilst Christchurch is 311 ft. in length; thus exceeding the Welsh cathedrals and several of those in England, Ireland, and Scotland. The Norman nave and transept were built by Flambard, afterwards architect of Durham Cathedral; the perpendicular Choir and Lady Chapel by the Montagues, Earls of Salisbury; the latter have each a rich reredos; in the choir-screen the Tree of Life is delineated, and the stalls (of the sixteenth century) are richly carved. At the entrance is a superb roodscreen, restored by Mr. B. Farey. Under each east aisle of the transept is a fine Norman crypt, and a chamber above the chapels, which occupy the ground story. In the east chapel of the east transept are some exquisitely-carved capitals of foliage. Over the Lady Chapel is the St. Michael's Loft, formerly the Chapterhouse, and now serving as a school. In the choir, north aisle, is buried Margaret Countess of Salisbury, beheaded by Henry VIII., on the 27th of May, 1541. There are four chantry chapels and several other monuments of interest. The whole church is of the highest value to archaeologists, and one of the noblest specimens of ecclesiastical architecture in the kingdom."

**THE TELEGRAPH IN THE UNITED STATES.**—The *New York Herald* of Sept. 10 says:—"Every day the progress of the telegraph system in this country is becoming more apparent. By the arrangements made in this city on Thursday by the Western Union Telegraph Company with other western lines we shall soon have direct communication with Utah and California by the different routes. The lines are already being extended from St. Louis 500 miles—300 of which are now in operation—westward to Fort Smith, in Arkansas, from whence they will be continued southward and westward to Los Angeles, in California, where another line runs down from San Francisco to meet it, and is now advanced as far as Gilroy. Lines are also laid from St. Louis to Atchison, with a view to extend them to Salt Lake City. Of these lines 406 miles are now in working order. By the southern telegraph route, through Fort Smith, we will receive the California news here three or four days in advance of its arrival at St. Louis by the overland mail. The importance of this, in a financial and commercial point of view, will be considerable. Information three or four days earlier as to the amount of gold the next steamer is to bring in may work some revolutions in the money market. So, too, early intelligence from Utah may be very desirable to the Government, and would have been of great value during the Utah campaign. Upon the whole, we look upon this extension of the telegraph to the Pacific as a great event. The time seems rapidly approaching when our correspondents will receive instructions to drop their letters in the telegraph-office instead of the post-office."

The rebels on the Nepal frontier are still troublesome. Some of the discharged Europeans have already sailed from Calcutta. The behaviour of all, except the 5th Regiment (still at Berhampore), has been good.

The Madras Government has appointed officers to explore the Sdill (i) regions, to report on their adaptability for European colonists and military, and to make a sanitary report on the nature of the country. A commercial order allowing interest to be paid in England on certain loans has been extended to all securities.

A communication from Central India, dated the 2nd of September, brings news in connection with the efforts of Captain Richards's field force to capture some of the leading rebels, who, in conjunction with bands of plunderers, have for some time been creating disturbances in the districts north of Saugor. After scouring the Seronje jungles in pursuit of Adil Mahomed and Chutter Sal, the force under Captain Richards succeeded in compelling the latter chief to surrender.

## CHINA.

We have news from Hong-Kong to August 10.

The Peiho and the Great Canal have been blockaded by British and French ships of war.

Captain Vansittart died on the 17th of July. Admiral Hope is in a precarious state, and must be invalided.

It is said that the American Minister is still negotiating about proceeding to Peking.

Ching Hing Kang, the celebrated rebel leader, has been killed by his own people.

## AUSTRALIA.

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**—From Sydney there is but little news. There had been other rumours of gold discoveries, but there was nothing very definite from any other quarter.

The news brought by the *Bombay* had done much, not only to increase commercial confidence, but to allay the anxiety for additional colonial defences which was beginning to gain ground. The news of the victory obtained by the combined forces of France and Sardinia was greeted by a salute from the French frigate *Thibée*.

The new Parliament was to assemble on the 30th of August. The loss of the steamer *Admella* (an account of which will be found in another column) created a good deal of excitement.

The flock of llamas and alpacas are still depasturing about twenty miles from Sydney, under the charge of some of the servants which Mr. Ledger brought with him from South America. The animals are increasing in number, and are in a healthy condition.

The committee of the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester have sent cotton-seed and hand-gins to the Governor of New South Wales, for distribution amongst the colonists.

**VICTORIA.**—From Melbourne we learn that the excitement of a general election prevailed, though there was an absence of all the elements that generally give spirit and zest to such an event.

The long-pending differences between the Government and the eeling Railway were in a fair way of being satisfactorily adjusted, meeting of the colonial shareholders had agreed to a proposition the English shareholders that the line should be sold to the Government without reserve.

The first sod of the Melbourne and Essendon Railway was turned, by his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly on August 23. The line will in the first instance run to Essendon only, but the intention of the directors is to push it on to Kilmore, and by degrees to Beechworth and the Murray.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—The advices from this colony reach down to the 19th of August. Adelaide letters state that trade generally was quiet, but that the progress of the colony in her mineral, pastoral, and agricultural productions is rapid and vigorous. Steps have been taken in favour of the construction of a grand trunk railroad, to run 400 miles north of Adelaide.

The Parliament of South Australia has again voted £20,000 for immigration purposes.

In the intelligence from South Australia will be found many interesting statistics illustrating the progress of the colony. In 1850 the total population of the colony was 63,700, and in 1858 118,340. In 1842 the imports were valued at £169,493, and the exports at £29,079; in 1858 the figures had risen to £1,769,351 and 1,555,041 respectively. The worth of a colonial customer to Great Britain may be estimated from the fact that the import trade of South Australia in 1858 showed that foreign goods to the value of nearly £14 per head were consumed by the population, infants included. The local journals have assuredly grounds for declaring that "the progress of the colony in material wealth is rapid and vigorous;" for all the published statistics point in the same direction.

The Governor of Ceylon has been defeated, by a large majority in the Council, on the railway question.

The high clergy in Austria are resolved not to be behind the clergy of France in their expressions of concern for the present position of the Pope. A pastoral on the subject from the Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna was read on Sunday in all the churches of the diocese.

**THE SUEZ CANAL.**—The *Patrie* contains a despatch from Marseilles stating that an Envoy of the Sultan had arrived at Alexandria, bearing an order to the Viceroy of Egypt to oppose the continuation of the works of the Suez Canal. The foreign Consuls had immediately assembled.

An article in the *Invalide Russe* expresses the opinion that the restoration of the Dukes in Central Italy would be "dangerous to the peace of Europe, and that Europe in 1859 has as much right to seek for political combinations which would contribute to her safety as she had in 1815 to place Italy under the domination of Austria."

At a banquet which took place on the occasion of the inauguration of the new bridge at Cologne, the Prince Regent of Prussia made a speech, in which he said:—"The new bridge is a symbol of German unity; there is no longer a right bank and a left, for Germany is one, and no foreign Power has a right to interfere in our affairs. The Prussian army will be always ready to defend the rights of Prussia and of Germany."

**TUNIS.**—The Malta newspapers state that scenes of fanaticism were enacted on the occasion of the obsequies of the Bey of Tunis. The Moors assailed and stoned the Jews, wounding many of them, some mortally. Some Christians were also wounded. A minister of the new Bey came to the rescue, striking and killing with his sabre some of the culprits on the spot, and caused thirty of the Mussulmans to be arrested. Tranquillity now prevails.

**POLAND.**—A ukase, addressed by the Emperor Alexander to the Directing Senate, on the occasion of the majority of the Hereditary Grand Duke, concerns Poland, and has for object to abolish for the future the decree of the Emperor Nicholas, who, after the revolution of 1831, proscribed not only the confiscation of the property of the Poles compromised in the events of that period, but also the seizure by the State of all that might afterwards devolve to them by inheritance. The Emperor Alexander has ordered that, from the present time, no further confiscation shall take place for participation in that insurrection, and that all property not seized shall devolve to the legal heirs if they have obtained pardon and have returned to their country.

**RETURN OF THE REV. T. BINNEY.**—The Rev. Mr. Binney, says a letter from Melbourne in the *Australian and New Zealand Gazette*, returns to England with this mail. He lectured for the last time in Victoria on Monday evening last, the 15th of September, in the Exhibition Building, Melbourne, to an audience of nearly 3000, who sat with breathless attention for three hours listening to the teaching of this wonderful man. His Excellency the Governor presided, and, at the conclusion of the lecture, delivered a feeling speech. The Hon. Mr. Chapman, Attorney-General, read an address to Mr. Binney, seconded by the Hon. Dr. Wilkie, and presented to the rev. gentleman by Chief Justice Sir William Stawell. Mr. Binney returns home a new man—physically and mentally reinvigorated. I never saw him look better, or heard him with more pleasure, than on Monday night last. If his visit has done himself good, it has also conferred much benefit on these colonies, as was so feelingly remarked by Sir Henry Barkly, in promoting a spirit of union, forbearance, and brotherly kindness among different sections of the Christian Church here.

**WRECK OF THE "QUEBEC."**—On Tuesday afternoon the ship *Quebec*, 660 tons, of New Orleans, Captain Ruark, from Bordeaux, for Shields, ran on the Eddystone Rocks. Her jibboom end was within ten feet of the south-west kitchen window of the lighthouse—the window being seventy feet high. At half-past-nine, owing to a fresh breeze from the eastward and the falling of the tide, the ship slipped off again, and the crew returned, and, with the help of the pilot-boat *Heroine*, attempted to beach her on the Cornish coast, but the sand-ballast choked the pumps, and she sank one mile S.W. of Downerry Preventive Station, where she will be covered at high water.

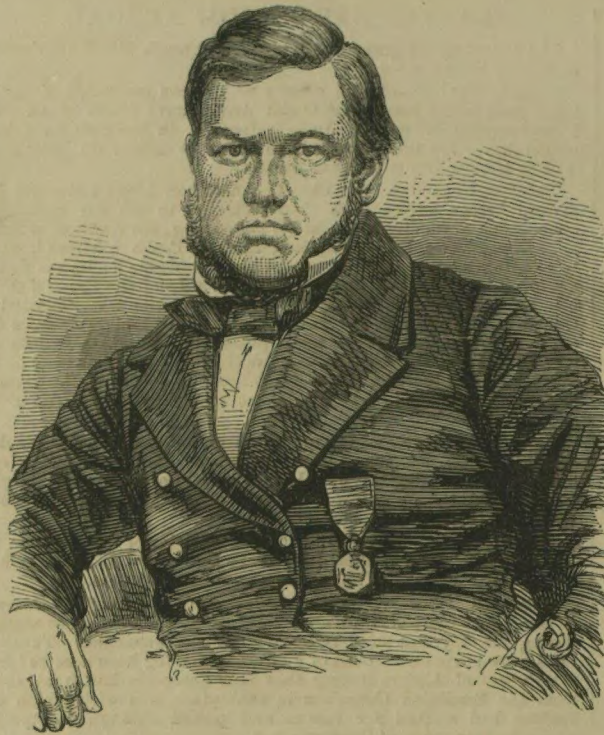


## LITERATURE.

THE MINISTER'S WOOING. By HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.  
Sampson Low and Co.

Mrs. Beecher Stowe's latest work, which has been in course of publication in numbers, has now been brought to a close, and issued in a collected form. The plan of serial publication in the first instance may have been founded on good reasons, but in the case of an authoress like Mrs. Stowe, who has hitherto taken the public by storm, such a course has probably tended to weaken the effect which the announcement of the work in its complete shape would probably have caused in the reading world. In a certain sense, Mrs. Stowe breaks new ground in this tale. The great purpose of her writings—the abolition of slavery—is not here her main end and object, and is only incidentally dealt with. In "The Minister's Wooing" the author has, she says, endeavoured to paint a style of life and manners which existed in New England in the earliest days of its national existence. In her opinion it is impossible to write a story of New England life and manners for superficial thought or shallow feeling. They who would fully understand the springs which moved the characters which are here associated must go down to the very depths; and this because there never was a community where the roots of common life shot down so deeply, and were so intensely grappled around things sublime and eternal. It was a community so unworldly that of necessity there arose in it a mode of thought energetic, original, and sublime. The leaders of thought and feelings were the Ministers, and Mrs. Stowe asserts that the spectacle of the early ministry of New England was one to which the world gives no parallel. Living an intense, earnest, practical life, they yet carried on the most startling and original religious investigations with a simplicity that might have been deemed audacious were it not so reverential. The task they proposed to themselves was that of reconciling the most tremendous facts of sin and evil, present and eternal, with those conceptions of Infinite Power and Benevolence which their own strong and generous natures enabled them so vividly to realise. Their sermons, we are told, were discussed by every farmer in intervals of the plough and hoe, and by every woman and girl at loom, spinning-wheel, or washtub. New England was one vast sea, surging from depths to heights with thought and discussion on the most insoluble of mysteries; and no man or woman accepted any theory or speculation simply as theory or speculation; all was profoundly real and vital—a foundation on which actual life was based with intense earnestness. It is on this text that Mrs. Stowe founds her tale. The difficulties of such a task will be apparent at a glance. In the first place, she disclaims any purpose of addressing herself to the world in the mass, since, from the very nature of the materials with which she has to deal, accurate comprehension and sympathy can only be expected from an initiated class. The portrayal of life and manners which, on her on showing, was something so anomalous as almost as a necessity to invoke a belief of direct and peculiar spiritual manifestations and inspirations, needs not merely vigorous but very delicate and tactical handling, even in reference to the particular class on which any demand of appreciation is made. Ordinary criticism is in a manner set at defiance, and those who would venture to consider or to point out how much of success or failure is to be predicated of a work of this nature, without not merely professing to possess, but showing that they actually do possess, the key to its mystery, may be safely accused of ignorance of what they are talking about. Under such disadvantages, we rather suspect, most of those who undertake to lay down the usual critical bridge between an author and the public must labour.

Looking at the story from an ordinary point of view, it is not to be denied that it has its merits. In reference to its truthfulness in the delineation of New England life and manners, for the reasons above stated, we can only venture to say that there is evidence on that surface beneath which we are not supposed to be able to penetrate to justify an opinion that the traditions of the country have been carefully studied and authentically reproduced. As regards character in the sketching, and even in the elaboration of which Mrs. Stowe is never wanting in point and capability, more success was to be expected. The defect in this respect is the usual one—that character is intensified into something which floats on the border of caricature, using that word not merely in its ludicrous sense. The Minister is drawn with a cunning hand, and is unquestionably a character, not wholly unique, however, for there is a touch of Dominie Sampson about him, which is only redeemed by the grander tone of his mind and the loftiness of his theological views. But may we be permitted to suggest whether in this, the only fully worked-out, specimen of the New England clergy, whose distinctive qualities are so forcibly painted in the abstract from time to time in the book, Mrs. Stowe has realised that which she has set before us as her beau-ideal? Is the Doctor out of his spiritual element, so to speak, exactly a representative of those men "who in the intervals of planting and harvesting were busy with the toils of adjusting the laws of the universe"? Is he not a little too much of the dreamy student, who is thoroughly awake only in his pulpit, to fulfil the notion of those stern pastors who were, as we have them described by Mrs. Stowe herself, the most practical of working men, as they were the most elevated, not to say mystical, of theologians? Dr. H. (as he is called in a great part of the volume, for no reason that we can see, for the name of Hopkins, which after some time we find that he bears, is no more wanting in euphony than the rest of the nomenclature of the book) is, we are told, an historical personage, and, therefore, we are to presume that his portrait is essentially a faithful one; but we do not think that is altogether an answer to the objection that he is not a pure type of the class which was intended to be represented. The heroine is not more original than most of her class, except that strong religious impression and belief take the place of the high-flown sense of duty not professedly based on such a principle which carries romantic young ladies in books through their trials of the heart and affections. Her mother is a better, because a more original sketch, and certainly embodies to the full the description which the authoress gives of those New England ladies who were blessed with that sixth sense which, in the idiom of the country, was called "faculty," and the meaning of which Mrs. Scudder enables one to comprehend in a very brief space of acquaintanceship with her. The friends and neighbours who are grouped around the tale are



LIEUT. HOBSON, R.N.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.  
SEE NEXT PAGE.

aptly delineated and lifelike, much more lifelike and more real than the abstract New Englanders who are laid down as so many theories in Mrs. Stowe's dissertations as contrasted with the action of her story. The negroes, who are—happily, as we think—but sparsely introduced, are those who are to be found in Mrs. Stowe's works *passim*, and probably nowhere else. The outsiders, the worldlings, as for this purpose they must be called, who intrude into but fail to corrupt the puritanic circle at Newport, within which the story moves, are less happily drawn. Colonel Aaron Burr ("Phœbus, what a name!" historical though it be), a kind of American De Launay, or a Sir Charles Grandison, who has lapsed from grace and gone over to Voltaire and Machiavelli, is, as here delineated, neutral-tinted enough, and hardly acts as a foil to the virtue which he invades by his presence. A sketch of the conventional Frenchwoman, married to an elderly husband, and establishing a lover, in this instance in her heart only, and who becomes *devotee* in a puritanical sense, under the insensible influence of Mary Scudder's piety and strength of character, although she continues the most simply-trusting of Roman Catholics, is still less skilful and true. Madame de Frontignac is, of course, not an impossibility, but she is the least of all probabilities. The story, in the technical sense, is simple enough, and, in truth, commonplace enough, but it answers sufficiently well for the object for which the book has been written. On the whole, this latest production of Mrs. Stowe is a vast improvement upon "Dred;" but, even upon its author's own showing, it is wanting in the elements of that popularity which attended the history of "Uncle Tom."

THE FRIENDS, FOES, AND ADVENTURES OF LADY MORGAN.  
Dublin: W. B. Kelly. London: Simpkin and Marshall.

When the author of a published biography says that he has no desire to place himself forward as a biographer, and that he has no ambition to appear publicly in such a character, the obvious question is, wherefore did he publish? The answer is, probably, to be found in the author's statement that the book in question "was written on Irish ground." Its object is said to be to assist the researches of an accomplished English lady who is understood to be gathering materials for the life of Lady Morgan, and the volume is a reprint from

the *Irish Quarterly Review* of July, 1859. On the author's own admission there was no necessity for this book; and it is questionable whether he deserves to be ranked amongst the friends or the foes of the subject of what, for want of a better word, we must call his memoir. No doubt his purpose is friendly, and his adulation unlimited, but Lady Morgan herself, we think, would have been one of the first persons to have acknowledged that she would rather have committed the dealings with her history to the tender mercies of John Wilson Croker himself than to her present biographer, who so earnestly disclaims the production of a biography. Assuming the genuineness and authenticity of all or most of the statements of fact, time, and place in the book, there is no doubt that there is collected together a considerable mass of material which might be usefully worked up in a well-handled life of a lady who was a personage in her very long day, and around whose whole career there floats an atmosphere of originality and piquancy which perhaps has been only exceeded by the surroundings of Madame de Staël. What a life Lady Morgan could have written of herself! We do not mean an autobiography, but if she could for the nonce have been imbued with a duality of mind which would have at the same time enabled her to see herself as others saw her, and to bring her sharp intellectual powers to bear upon her own depiction, a book might have been produced which would have been unique in the fullest acceptance of the term. The notion, too, is not so fantastical as it seems on the face of it; for "My Lady" has given proof, in more than one of her works of fiction, that she was not without fits of self-delineation. However, what we have here to do with is a crude attempt to give an account of the life of a very remarkable woman, which, with ordinary handling, might have been made, more amusing than most novels, but which as it is, is standing evidence of the compiler's carelessness, not to say incompetency, which all the preliminary apologies in the world will not justify.

## HISTORY OF THE WAR IN HUNGARY IN 1848 AND 1849. By OTTO WENKSTERN. J. W. Parker and Son.

This is a reprint of a series of papers which have appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*. We do not know if Mr. Wenkster is an Englishman born and bred, despite of his foreign name, but on several occasions in the body of his book he speaks as if he were. Certainly nothing can be purer English than his language, or more decidedly English than his sentiments and views; indeed, a fault in his style is, that he gives to Hungarian authorities and institutions names which are so locally English that they can hardly be correctly applied in the instances in question. We are aware that Mr. Wenkster has been long known in connection with the journalistic and periodical literature of this country; and, assuming his foreign birth, or at least extraction, it is, nevertheless, not surprising that he should write in so English a style and spirit as are developed in the volume before us. As a narrative it is clear, sequential, and full. In his estimate of the characters of those who were engaged in the struggle in Hungary in 1848-49 he is rigidly impartial, even to the extent of heartily abusing every one in his turn, but carefully showing cause for each instance of castigation. His judgment of Kossuth seems to us to be as nearly just and correct as possible, looking to the materials before the world which enable lookers-on to form an opinion. Our author ruthlessly disposes of the notion that Kossuth was one of those "faultless monsters that the world ne'er saw;" but, while his failings and deficiencies are laid bare with no sparing hand, full justice is done to all the ability and the high qualities which he undoubtedly possesses. The statements of Mr. Wenkster confirm an idea we have always held, that, in order to be first the liberator and then the dictator of a nation, a man must possess military genius as well as politico-economic knowledge and administrative abilities. It was here that Kossuth eminently failed. He had not a particle of the soldier in him, and he was obliged to work the military part of his administration by means of instruments which were sometimes ill-chosen, and always ill-assorted and ill-placed; and this owing to his deficiency in one of the main elements of a General—the faculty of choosing, as it were by intuition, the right men for his Lieutenants. Cromwell and Napoleon were great soldiers as well as great statesmen. Kossuth had nothing of the former; and, if Mr. Wenkster has writ his annals truly, was not too much of the latter. A merely clever administrator is more often a failure than a success when placed in commanding positions. This work is not merely readable, but we think it bears internal evidence of being reliable.

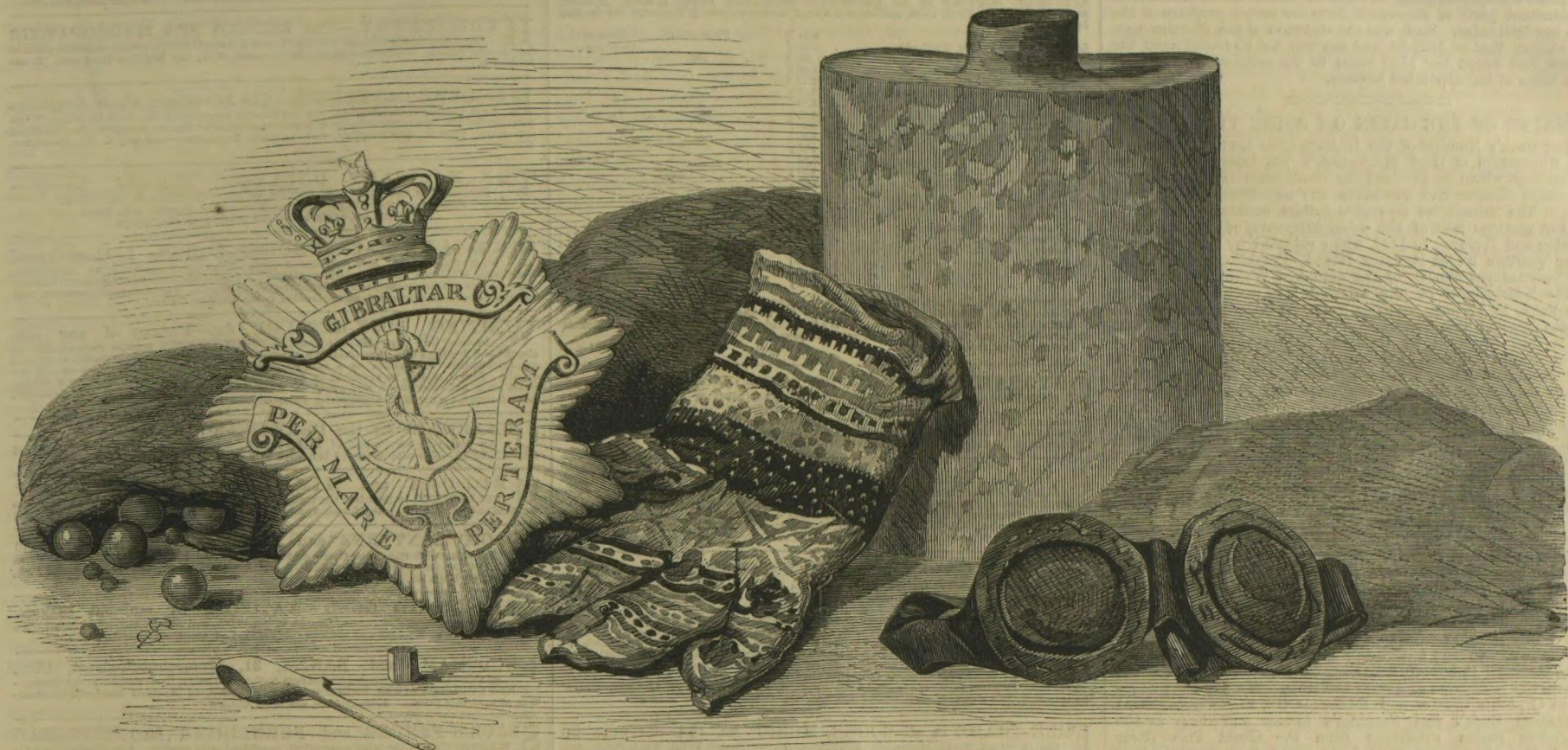
## THE TWO HOMES. By WILLIAM MATTHEWS, Author of "The Heir of Vallis." Smith and Elder.

A namesake of the author of this book once wrote and published "A Diary of An Invalid," which in its day—the day of Byron—obtained some, indeed a not inconsiderable, reputation. A good deal of the interest of Mr. Matthews's tale is connected with the island of Madeira, whither some of the characters resort in search of health; and, if he had any doubt as to the judiciousness of taking such a line, we are happy to be able to present to his intended readers a precedent in his favour. The volumes begin with a fervid invocation to that Flower of the Ocean which is so full of varied and opposite reminiscences to many in England. Until Madeira has been left behind, the voyage to the far eastern and western dependencies of Great Britain do not fully realise the absolute fact of severance from home; and we can personally bear testimony to the emotions which are successively experienced by the outward-bound on the approach to and the departure from that isle of beauty. As a resting-place for the hopes of those whom one of our climatic diseases have sent in search of recovery, too often in vain, Madeira is rife with interest. Of its physical and geographical charms much has been written; but we will venture to say neither more glowingly nor with more of that earnestness which is derived from a sense of abstract gratitude to its exquisite climate and romantic scenery than by the author of the book before us. Nor is this its only merit, for he exhibits considerable power in the delineation of character, and no small skill in grouping his personages so as best to elicit their qualities for good or for evil. The story is simple, but affords verge enough for the display of all the purposes of the book, while all through it there is a tone and a tendency which indicate refinement and a keen susceptibility to impressions which mark strength of intellect struggling through corporeal debility. If it had no other merit it might do duty for a handbook to those invalids whose thoughts are turned towards Madeira.



THE YACHT "FOX" IN LIEVELY HARBOR—SEE NEXT PAGE.





Shotbag. Common Clay Pipe. Seal. Star of Marine's Shako. Mitten. Tin Can. Snow-Goggles

RELICS OF THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.

LIEUT. HOBSON, R.N.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM ROBERT HOBSON, R.N., is the only son of the late Captain William Hobson, R.N., distinguished alike as a naval officer and as the first Governor of New Zealand and the founder of its capital, Auckland. Lieutenant Hobson entered the service in the year 1845. He was mate of the *Rattlesnake* in her expedition to Behring's Straits as relieving-ship to the *Enterprise* and *Investigator*, and gained his first experience of Arctic travelling whilst serving in her. He was made Lieutenant early in 1855, and served on board the *Majestic* during the Baltic campaign of that year. In 1857 he volunteered to accompany Captain M'Clintock in the *Fox*. How well he performed the duties he undertook is already known to the public.

THE YACHT "FOX" ENTERING LIEVELY HARBOUR, DISCO, GREENLAND.

Few spots within the arctic zone are invested with deeper interest than the Danish settlement of Lievely, on the island of Disco, situated on the west coast of Greenland, at the northern extreme of Davis' Straits. The settlement consists of a few wooden houses and numerous Esquimaux huts, built on a low projecting tongue of land which incloses the long fiord of Godhaven. From this outpost of

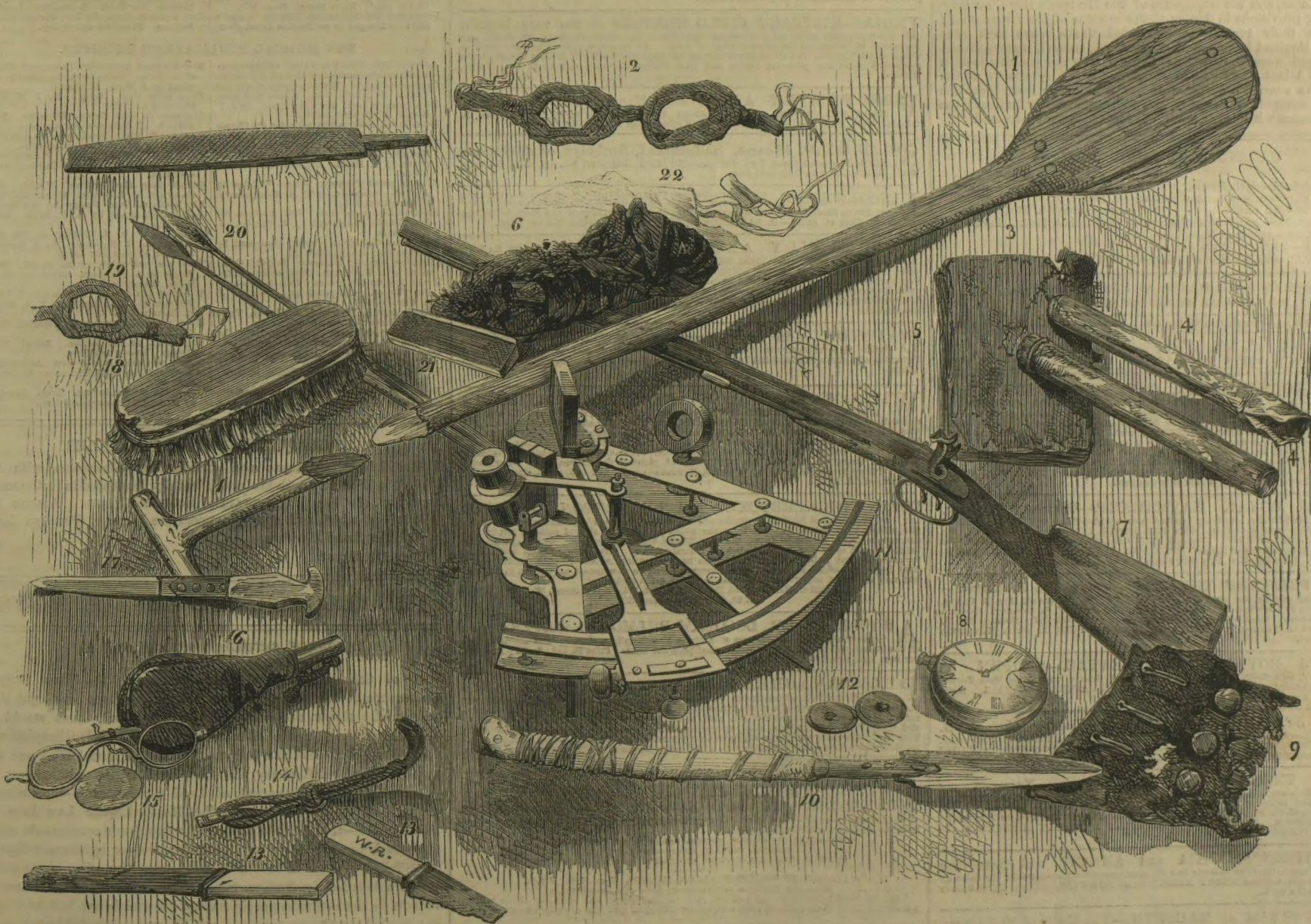
civilisation have sailed in modern days all our numerous arctic expeditions of discovery as well as search. Sir John Ross, Parry, Franklin, Austen, Penny, Belcher, and, lastly, M'Clintock, have all been there; have all acknowledged the kindness and hospitality of the worthy Danes therein located; and most of them, on their return from their adventurous voyages within the ice-girt regions north of Disco, have visited it for the purpose of refitting before pushing homeward across the Atlantic. Disco was well known to the hardy navigators of Great Elizabeth's day—Davis, Baffin, and Frobisher; and, from the existence of Scandinavian relics in its neighbourhood, there can be no doubt that it was by way of this part of Greenland that the Norsemen of olden time were led on to the discovery of America, as Icelandic records relate, centuries before it was reached by Christopher Columbus. Indeed, from Norway, we have in the Shetlands, Iceland, and Greenland, a series of stepping-stones which naturally led those bold seamen to the great continent of the western hemisphere.

THE "FOX" WINTERING IN THE PACK.

SAILING from Lievely, in 1858, the gallant little *Fox* reached the middle ice in Melville Bay too late to force her way through it into the open water, which generally exists at the entrance of Lancaster

Sound. After a fruitless battle with insurmountable obstacles, the *Fox* was suddenly caught in the winter-grip of the packed ice—a fearfully dangerous position, which all navigators in those icy seas strain every nerve to avoid—and, fast in its iron embrace, the handful of gallant men under Captain M'Clintock could only resign themselves to their fate, and trust in an Overruling Providence for safety.

The winter pack-ice of Lancaster Sound and Baffin's Bay rolls steadily towards the Atlantic Ocean throughout the darkness and cold of an arctic winter. No water is seen, but the action of a polar current flowing south sweeps the millions and millions of tons of ice which incumber its surface in one resistless stream into the broad bosom of the Atlantic, there to be broken up, thawed, and dispersed along the shores of North America as far down as the Bermudas. Of course, as this vast stream of packed ice passes down Baffin's Bay it meets all description of impediments. Sometimes long chains or reefs of grounded icebergs lie athwart the stream; it matters not, the pack is merely shivered into fragments and passed through the interstices, or the icebergs, huge as they are, are rolled or moved along in the embrace of the resistless packed ice. Sometimes the channel contracts, as in Davis' Straits, fearful pressure takes place, the pack breaks up and cracks in all directions, and mass mounts on top of mass until the ice can find a vent. The reader can therefore



1. Paddle. 2. Goggles found in boat. 3. Blade of paddle. 4. Cases in which the MS was found. 5. Copy of the "View of Wakefield". 6. Scarf found under neck of skeleton. 7. Gun, one barrel loaded. 8. Chronometer found in boat, belonging to Sir J. Franklin. 9. Piece of coat. 10. Implement obtained from the Esquimaux. 11. Sextant. 12. Top of gun-case. 13. Knives found in boat. 14. Knotted piece of rope. 15. Pair of spectacles. 16. Powder-flask. 17. Implement obtained from the Esquimaux. 18. Clothes-brush. 19. Part of Goggles. 20. Arrows. 21. Snuffbox.



picture to himself the terrible position of a ship when firmly imbedded in this moving stream, and driving along just where the ice pleases, with frequent disruptions going on from the causes above mentioned, and in constant peril of shipwreck from the severe pressure of the ice upon her frail sides. Such was the situation of the *For* throughout last winter, that of 1858-59, and she was not liberated until the polar pack had swept her 1150 miles to the southward, and away from the scene of her appointed labours.

#### OPENING OF THE CAIRN ON POINT VICTORY.

In the last week's Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS we gave an illustration of Capt. M'Clintock's first interview with the natives, through whom he obtained the intelligence of the probable point at which disaster had overtaken the expedition of Sir John Franklin. The Sketch we now give brings strikingly before us the sad but glorious fate of the noble companies of her Majesty's ships *Erebus* and *Terror*. In 1846, when released by summer from his winter quarters under Beechey Island, Franklin, having in the previous year assured himself of the extent of Wellington Channel, and of the hopelessness of any attempt of a north-west passage from its head, in 77 deg. north latitude, at once pushed, as his instructions directed him, in a south-west course from Cape Walker, and, as is now supposed by Captains M'Clintock, Young, and Osborn, descended between that Cape and Cape Bunney, on North Somerset, towards King William's Island, off the Great Fish River. By September 12, 1846, the *Erebus* and *Terror* were within fifteen or eighteen miles of Cape Felix—the north cape of King William's Island (which we now know to be an island—poor Franklin did not). In the chart of his day (1845) it was connected with the shores of Boothia Felix; and fancying, no doubt, that he must pass down the western shore of King William's Island, he pressed the gallant ships into the grip of the tremendous ice which streams down through Melville and M'Clintock's Strait, and impinges heavily on that low and dangerous coast. The consequence was that the expedition became hopelessly beset, and wintered in the pack, fifteen miles off Point Felix, in 1846-47. They were then only sixty miles off the point reached by Simpson in 1839, called Cape Herschel. On June 11, 1847, the heroic leader of this self-devoted band of men died on board his ship, and the winter of 1847-48 overtook the *Erebus* and *Terror* while still beset, the ice with which they were surrounded only allowing them to advance about thirty miles, as far as Point Victory. At the tantalising distance of only sixty miles from Cape Herschel it became necessary to abandon the *Erebus* and *Terror*, with the faint hope of saving the crew. We say faint, for—holding, as Captains Crozier and Fitzjames did, the terrible record of Sir George Back's and Franklin's former sufferings in the famine-stricken region extending from the Great Fish River to that of the Mackenzie—what hope could they have had of carrying one hundred and five souls successfully through such a retreat? Disease, probably scurvy, had carried off nine officers and twelve men subsequent to their departure from Beechey Island, and this mortality leads us to infer that scurvy was rife amongst all when they finally quitted their ships on the 22nd of April, 1848; and it accounts for the rapid abandonment at Cape Victory, doubtless through weakness, of the many articles which they considered it necessary to take from their vessels. It was the good fortune of Lieutenant Hobson, of the Royal Navy—one of the generous volunteers for Lady Franklin's private expedition, and serving under Captain M'Clintock—to be the first man to discover and search the cairn on Point Victory. Of the touchingly simple record left there by the gallant Fitzjames and Crozier we lately gave a facsimile. "Around the cairn," says Captain M'Clintock, "a vast quantity of clothing and stores of all sorts lay strewn about, as if at this spot every article was thrown away which could possibly be dispensed with—such as pickaxes, shovels, boats, cooking-stoves, ironwork, rope, blocks, canvas, instruments, oars, and medicine-chest." And awfully impressing must it have been to Lieutenant Hobson, and subsequently to Captain M'Clintock, when they thus stood upon the intrenched scene where their gallant countrymen had, eleven years previously, prepared themselves for that last terrible struggle for life and home. Who shall tell how they struggled, how they hoped against hope, how the fainting few who reached Cape Herschel threw themselves on their knees and thanked their God that, if it so pleased Him that England and home should never be reached! He had granted to them the glory of securing to their dear country the honour they had sought for her—the discovery of the North-west Passage.

Though famine, and the negligence of the Hudson's Bay Company in not placing provisions in depôts at the mouths of the rivers which flow through their territories, prevented these brave men ever returning to England to tell us that they had, indeed, accomplished their task, and were the first to discover a water communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, still the sympathy of the nation and the energetic devotion of the wife of Sir John Franklin have at last secured to those gallant followers of her husband the wreath of honour which they won, and for which they perished.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 16.—17th Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 17.—Bombardment of Sebastopol, 1854.  
TUESDAY, 18.—St. Luke. [last quarter. 5h. 43m. a.m.]  
WEDNESDAY, 19.—Accident at the Surrey Music Hall, 1856. Moon's  
THURSDAY, 20.—Battle of Navarino, 1827.  
FRIDAY, 21.—Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.  
SATURDAY, 22.—Sir W. Molesworth died, 1855.

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 22, 1859.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 14	4 33	4 53	5 14	5 37	6 03	6 31
7 17	7 37	7 57	8 18	8 41	9 07	9 35
10 43	11 03	11 23	11 44	12 07	12 33	1 01
1 29	1 49	2 09	2 30	2 53	3 19	3 47
4 14	4 33	4 53	5 14	5 37	6 03	6 31

**ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.**—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—Every Evening, Meyerbeer's Grand Opera *DINORAH*. The complete success of the English version of this celebrated musical production authorises the Management to announce it for repetition every evening until further notice. *DINORAH*, with all the scenic Effects, Costumes, Chorus, and Orchestral Accompaniments of the Royal Italian Opera Season. *Dinorah*, Miss Louisa Pyne; *Hedi*, Mr. Santley; *Corentin*, Mr. W. Harrison. A DIVERSEMENT. Doors open at Half-past Seven, commence at Eight. Stalls, 7s.; Private Boxes, £4 4s., £3 3s., £2 1s. 6d., £1 5s., £1 1s.; Dress Circles, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s. No charge for booking, or fees to boxkeepers.

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.**—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, positively the last four nights of AN UNUSUAL MATCH, and last week of Miss Amy Sedgwick. With THE RIFLE, AND HOW TO USE IT, Mr. Buckstone; and HALLOWEEN. Thursday THE JEALOUS WIFE: Mrs. Oakley (first time), Miss Amy Sedgwick; and KNOW YOUR OWN MIND: Lady Bell, Miss Reynolds; with a BALLET. Saturday, Miss Amy Sedgwick's Benefit and last appearance.

**ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.**—Lessee, Mr. A. Harris.—On Monday, and during the week, LOVE'S TELEGRAPH: H. Bland, Mrs. C. Young. Dramatic Tableau of Love and Fortune, by Planché; Sonnet by W. R. Beverley. *Carlotta*, Leclerc, Louisa Keeley. Concluding with a Farce of THE TWO POLLS: Mr. H. Widdicombe. And on Wednesday a new Comedy, entitled PUSS, in which Miss Louisa Keeley will appear.

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.**—REOPEN on MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1859.—New Historical Drama, written by Tom Taylor, Esq., entitled GABRIEL. Concluding with the DAY AFTER THE FAIR. Stage Manager, Mr. R. Phillips.

**ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.**—Lessee, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.—On Monday and Tuesday, PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. Wednesday, and during the week, THEY'RE BOTH TO BLAME. After which, every Evening, MAGIC TOYS. To conclude with the Burlesque of VIRGINIUS. Reduced Prices: Gallery, 6d.; Pit, 1s.

**SURREY THEATRE.**—Double Company.—Extraordinary Success. Greatest event of the Season, the unrivalled CAMPBELL'S AMERICAN MINSTRELS, the Lions of London. Every Evening. Last Week of the great Farce Play, THE BRIDAL OF BEATRIZ. On Monday, October 17, THE BRIDAL OF BEATRIZ; Novena, Mr. Greenick. The Inimitable CAMPBELL'S AMERICAN MINSTRELS. To conclude with DREAMING AND WAKING.

**THE SISTERS "SOPHIA and ANNIE"** will have the honour of appearing in an entirely new Entertainment (written expressly for them by an eminent author), entitled MERRY MEETINGS, at NORWICH, October 17, and every Evening during the week.

**VERDI'S OPERA OF MACBETH.**—The Music of this Opera, now produced for the first time in this country, is sung nightly at the CANTERBURY HALL CONCERTS. In a few days will be produced a Selection from Meyerbeer's new Opera of *DINORAH*. Comic Vocalists.—Messrs. George Hodson (the Irish Comedian and Minstrel), W. T. Critchfield, and E. W. Mackay.

#### LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN and MIDLAND RAILWAYS.

A CHEAP EXCURSION-TRAIN will LEAVE THE EUSTON STATION, London, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, for LEICESTER, Nottingham, Derby, Lincoln, Matlock, Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, York, and other Stations, at the following Rates for the Double Journey:—

Leave London (Euston Station)	First Class.	Covered Carriage.
Leicester, arrive about	10.10	7s.
Loughborough	1.45	
Nottingham	2.0	
Derby	3.0	
Burton	4.20	7s. 6d.
Manchester, for Southwell	4.50	
Newark	4.55	
Lincoln	5.30	9s.
Matlock	4.23	
Loughborough	4.50	
Chesham	4.18	
Manchester	4.50	
Sheffield	5.30	10s.
Okeham for Wakefield	5.30	
Normanton	5.40	
Leeds	6.15	
Shipley	6.50	
Bradford	7.0	
York	8.50	

The passengers for Sheffield will leave the Euston-station at 11.45 a.m., arriving at Sheffield 4.40 p.m. Returning on Tuesday, Oct. 23. For further particulars see bills. Children under three years of age free; above three and under twelve, half-fares. Tickets not transferable, and the Companies will not be responsible for luggage. Euston Station, October, 1859.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—BIRD SHOW.—A SHOW of CANARIES and BRITISH and FOREIGN CAGE-BIRDS, on SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 19th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd of November. Schedules of Prizes and Regulations and Catalogues of the Birds are now ready. All communications to be addressed to Mr. W. Houghton, Secretary to the Bird Show, Crystal Palace, Sydenham, S.E.—The entries close on the 29th of October instant.**

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, October 23.—Monday, open at Nine.** The Yorkshire Hand-bell Ringers will perform. Tuesday, Popular Pato, Great Fountains, Balloon Ascent, and Hand-bell Ringers. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, admission each day One Shilling; Children under Twelve Sixpence. Saturday, CONCERT. Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling. Open each day at Ten. Season Tickets (now Half-a-Guinea each), free.

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#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1859.

Two of the speeches made at the opening of the Social Science Conference at Bradford seem to merit notice, from the light they incidentally throw upon the amount of liberty that would be accorded to the people of this country if ultra-philanthropists and men of crotchets had the sole making of the laws. The one was made by Lord Shaftesbury, the other by Lord Brougham.

We gather from the speech of Lord Shaftesbury—an eminent advocate of the introduction of the Maine Liquor Law into the British Isles—that he is in favour of compulsory enactments when they tend to favour his own peculiar views or opinions, religious or political, but not in favour of them otherwise. For instance, he would compulsorily shut up gin-shops and beer-shops, because he objects to the common people having gin and beer; but he would not compel the vicious parent of a child, or of many children, to send the child or children, by whose incessant and too early toil he may perhaps be maintaining himself in idleness, to the schools which



are abundantly provided for them. "Though in many districts," as his Lordship says, "there are schools enough, and teachers enough, very many children are never sent to them, and, except under compulsion by law (*which God forbid*), never will be. There are yet many trades and businesses in which the children, who may be counted by thousands, are, by the excess and nature of their toil, excluded from all hope or possibility of education, or even of repose—a state of things destructive alike of their souls and bodies." We must confess that we do not share Lord Shaftesbury's tenderness for the parents of the children whose souls and bodies are destroyed in the way he points out; nor why the law should not compel them to send their luckless offspring, or permit them to go, to the schoolmasters who would be but too happy to receive them. We are all the more surprised at his Lordship's objections as we find that he takes pains to inform the world that he "still persists in the opinion that he ventured, some years ago, to embody in a bill in which power was given to the police to take any vagrant or begging child before a magistrate, who, according to the evidence, might send the child to the workhouse, or any place open to receive it, make the parents responsible for the charge, and imprison them in case of refusal or nonpayment." Surely Lord Shaftesbury is somewhat inconsistent in these matters. Why a bad man should have liberty to keep his child from school, to destroy its body by premature hard labour and its soul by utter ignorance, and not have liberty to indulge in the minor offence of drinking intoxicating liquors, we are quite unable to reconcile either to reason or to philanthropy; and why the mere fact of vagrancy or begging should make any difference in the educational rights of poor children, we cannot conceive. The industrious child may be ruined, soul and body, and no one is to be held responsible; but the vagrant child is to be taken due care of. Is this true philanthropy? We doubt it.

The speech of Lord Brougham—admirable in many respects—is, as regards the Maine Liquor Law and its operations, of a nature to make us distrust his views on the subject of restrictive laws as much as we distrust those of Lord Shaftesbury and his school on the subject of popular education. Every one will agree with Lord Brougham that drunkenness is an enormous evil; that the philanthropist has no more sacred duty than to mitigate, if he cannot remove, it; and that the lawgiver is imperatively bound to lend his aid. But is it not equally the duty of both the philanthropist and the lawgiver to beware of adopting remedies that may be as bad as the disease which they affect to cure? Ought they not to know the true facts before they introduce a tyrannical enactment which not only interferes with the liberty of the subject, but is so oppressive to human nature as to be constantly evaded? Lord Brougham and Lord Shaftesbury may object to the working-man's beer or gin, just as the late Joseph Brotherton objected to mutton-chops and rashers of bacon; but before they attempt to compel people to conform to their views they ought to be certain that they are right. Lord Brougham's history of the Maine Liquor Law, though graphic, is not complete, and is in many respects, which we shall point out, highly incorrect. We present it in his Lordship's own words:—

Certainly we have the example of the United States to prove that repression is practicable, and their experience to guide us towards it. That no legislative interference can be contemplated until the public mind is prepared we must admit. Such was the course in America, and our palliative measures tend to afford the required preparation. The evil of drunkenness had reached such a height that in the State of Maine, thirty-five years ago, associations to promote temperance were formed; they spread through the country; they influenced by degrees the whole community; they induced the magistrates to refuse licenses; and, finally, they obtained a law of rigorous prohibition. Six other States, having a population of seven millions and a half, have made considerable progress towards the same end, more or less rigorously discouraging the sale of intoxicating liquors; and the greatest benefits have resulted to those portions of the Union. But the most important fact is the attempt to repeal the law in Maine, and its signal failure. Like all subjects in a country which, from the nature of the Government and the changes in the holders of all offices, is under the influence of perpetual canvass, this of temperance becomes a party question; and governors were chosen and removed upon it. Four years ago its supporters were defeated, and a stringent licensing system was substituted in its place. For two years and upwards this plan was tried, with every disposition of the authorities to favour its success. *Pauperism and crime*, which under the prohibitory law has been reduced to an incredibly small amount, soon renewed their devastations; the public voice was raised loudly and with rare concert against the license plan. A resolution was passed at the State Convention that the liquor law should no more be treated as a party question, and the repealing Act was, without opposition, itself repealed. Another effort was made to restore the repeal; but the resolution of the State Convention was referred to, which stood unrescinded; and all attempts to get rid of the liquor law were abandoned henceforth as hopeless. The happy result has been a continuance of the same diminution both of *pauperism* and of *crime*, which had followed upon the original enactment of the law. Upon this very remarkable passage in the history of social science it may be observed that at least it affords proof of the experiment having been made, and successfully made, of dealing rigorously with the evil; and if the same preparation of the public mind which led to that experiment being tried, and secured its success, takes place in other countries, the great example may then be followed safely and successfully.

In the first place, pauperism is non-existent in America, except in such large cities as New York, which partially breed the disease for themselves, but are to a greater extent inundated with it from Europe. An all-but-limitless extent of land—a "Far West" able to feed the whole human race and only wanting hands to till it—offers obstructions to pauperism which are not affected, to any appreciable extent, by the statistics of intemperance. As regards murder and other crimes of violence we can add some other facts which may open his Lordship's eyes to the operation of the law which he so loudly praises. The State of Maine, as is notorious throughout America, is about as intemperate, in spite of the Liquor Law, as Glasgow or Edinburgh. The brandy, gin, or whisky that is not to be obtained at the hotel is to be obtained at the apothecary's shop; and the law, stringent as it appears, does not, and cannot, prevent a man from buying drink wholesale and consuming it in his own house among his friends. In the steam-ships, if the traveller cannot get wine and beer at the dinner-table, he can get them before or after dinner in the barber's shop, which forms an important part of every vessel. In other States the law has proved as inoperative as it has been vexatious. Indiana, on one bank of the Ohio, is a temperance State; Kentucky, on the other side, allows the retail of intoxicating drinks. If the man of Indiana objects to go to the apothecary for his grog—which he can do if he likes, and get it hot, and at a cheap rate—he has only to cross the Ohio in the steam ferry-boat, and on the other shore he can drink as much as he likes, without the aid of any hypocritical, false pretence to procure it. Mr. Delavan, the proprietor of one of the largest hotels in the United

States, and well known as one of the warmest advocates and apostles of total abstinence which America has produced, leased the Delvan House at Albany on the express condition that no intoxicating liquors should be provided for travellers within its walls; but the result was such a ruinous commercial loss that, after a long and patient experiment, the hotel was reorganised upon the ordinary principles of such establishments, and wine, beer, and spirits supplied as freely as they are in London. When Lord Brougham speaks of the "signal failure" to repeal the Maine Liquor Law in Maine itself, he should not forget to record the equally signal failure to introduce it into other States, and notably into Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and New York. Another fact with reference to the State of Maine deserves notice, which is, that the unfortunate women in the large cities of America who minister to what it is the fashion of our day to call the "social evil" are derived from that State in larger numbers than from any other State in the Union. We do not link the two facts as cause and effect; but, at all events, the coincidence is curious, and might perhaps on investigation lend countenance to the belief that too much repression only diminishes one evil to create another. If ultra-Sabbatarianism lead to an increase of drunkenness in Glasgow and Edinburgh, it is possible that abstinence (compelled by force of law may) lead not only to hypocrisy, but to the indulgence of passions which no law has yet reached, or ever will. In short, and with all respectful deference to Lord Brougham, we must declare that he has been misinformed, and that the Maine Liquor Law is not a success, but a failure. The best temperance movement that could be made amongst our people would be free trade with France for the light, wholesome wines of Bordeaux and Burgundy. The French, who have more wine than they can consume, and at a rate so cheap as to be accessible to the poorest, are an eminently sober people. Lord Brougham knows this well, and can bear testimony to the fact. Drunkenness is an Anglo-Saxon vice; but, if Anglo-Saxon liberty and the extension and improvement of education do not eradicate it, certain we are that force will never effect a cure. Rich men who drink wine are not drunkards; and the example of France goes far to prove that, if poor men could drink wine, they might become as temperate as their betters.

#### THE COURT.

The Queen and the Royal family left Balmoral on Thursday morning at an early hour, and, posting to Banchory, took the rail thence to the Waverley station of the North British Railway in Edinburgh, whence the illustrious party proceeded to Holyrood Palace, where her Majesty passed the night.

Yesterday (Friday) the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, with several members of the Royal family, left Holyrood Palace for Calender by railway, where the Royal carriages were in waiting. The Royal cortege then passed through Callender and onward by the road leading to the Trossachs and Loch Katrine, where the Royal party embarked. The Lord Provost and magistrates and three chairmen of committees of the Glasgow Corporation Water Commissioners were on board the steamer to receive her Majesty and to accompany the Royal party to the mouth of the aqueduct, where the ceremony of opening the works took place. After which the Royal party returned to Holyrood Palace.

This day (Saturday) the Queen will leave Edinburgh for Penrhyn Castle, North Wales, on a visit to Colonel and Lady Louisa Douglas Pennant.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, and the Count de Condé, are on a tour in Ireland.

His Highness Prince Nicholas Esterhazy and his son have arrived in town from Vienna.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have left Blenheim Palace for a tour in Wales.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have left Dunrobin Castle for a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford at Tarbet, Ross-shire.

#### SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE TIDES AS A MOTIVE POWER, applicable to machinery, agriculture, and especially to the purification of the Thames, is the subject of an elaborate paper by Dr. J. Seguin, of Paris. He proposes the establishment at the waterside of a couple of basins—one furnished with gates permitting the entry of the water, but opposing its exit, to assure a supply of water as elevated as high tide; the other basin furnished also with gates moving in a contrary direction to empty itself at ebb tide, and consequently reducing itself to the lowest level possible. A communication between the two basins becomes the seat of a continuous current proceeding always in the same direction. This current may be regulated by ordinary means, and will be maintained in work by the high tide which fills the first basin and the ebb tide which empties the second. Thus, by the sole effect of the differences of pressure which the gates (the means of entry and exit) obey, the oscillatory movement of the water is converted in a very simple manner into a continuous action, quite calm, and susceptible of the same application as natural water-courses. The subject will, no doubt, be amply discussed by engineers. A sketch of M. Seguin's paper appears in *Cosmos*.

"DURATION OF LIFE, as Affected by the Pursuits of Literature, Science, and Art," is the title of a long article in the last number of the *Journal of the Statistical Society of London*, by Dr. W. B. Guy, one of the hon. secretaries. The following figures will be interesting. They represent the average age at death of all members of these classes who have passed their thirtieth year, all the figures being taken from the *Annual Register*:—English aristocracy, 67.31 years; English gentry, 70.22; learned professions, 68.86; aristocracy, 67.31 years; English gentry, 70.22; learned professions, 68.86; trade and commerce, 68.74; officers in the Army and Navy, 67.59; English literature and science, 67.55; the fine arts, 65.96. Dr. Guy gives many tables, and explains the way in which he arrives at his results.

AURORA BOREALIS AT ROME.—The Rev. Father Secchi transmits his account of this phenomenon on the 29th of August last, so remarkably rare in that latitude. The sky was covered, as it were, with a red curtain, furrowed with brilliant rays in the form of luminous columns. The magnetic instruments were in a state of extreme perturbation, which continued all the morning.—Mr. Fournet has sent to the French Academy a letter on the relation which exists between the aurora and the state of the atmosphere, which appears in the *Comptes Rendus*.

NEW APPARATUS FOR DEEP-SEA SOUNDING.—An account by the inventor, Professor W. P. Trowbridge, of the United States' Coast Survey, appears in *Silliman's American Journal*, with a plate. This apparatus has been devised to avoid the friction of the water upon the line, or "endwise resistance," as it is called by Mr. Airy, the Astronomer Royal. This object is obtained by attaching to the sinker a tube or case in which the sounding-line is compactly coiled, and from which it will be discharged freely, thus causing the plummet to carry down the coil while one end of the line is held fast at the surface; the line being uncoiled from the descending sinker in the manner that a spider falling from a height gives out a thread in his descent by which he retains communication with the point above, to which the thread is attached. The motion of the line in an extended form through the water being thus avoided, all the conditions of free descent are secured; and the plummet will descend to the greatest depths with a rapid and uniform velocity.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF LANGUAGE is illustrated in a very interesting manner by Mr. Gordon Wyll, in his recently-published "Tractate on Language." The purpose of the work is to direct the student to errors which have been received, the untenableness of which is evinced, and also to the terminations of words, which are the cardinal points of language; to the nomenclature of language, i.e., the substantive and adjective verbs, and those known by the name of auxiliaries (the principal words in every language); the powers and pronunciation of the vowels and consonants as used by the ancients; the different parts of speech, with illustrations of their qualities and use, in appropriate citations; the signification and application of aorists, infinitives, &c. There are chapters, also, on the anomalies of the two learned languages, and on the identity of their grammatical construction; on the Eastern languages, or, as figures of speech; on rhyme, &c. The book is of a miscellaneous character, and may be read and consulted by the young student as well as the proficient in language.

#### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

ONCE more the great ship has taken the sea. She has performed her voyage round the western portion of England, and while we write is at Holyhead. The various experiments with the engines will be examined with much interest; and the grand point, that of her speed, appears to have been fully established. She rushed through the waters at a rate which give her some 350 miles a day as what she can easily do. She will, however, go through other tests, of the order which elegant writers call "crucial."

Lord Brougham's speech at Bradford, delivered by him in the capacity of President of the Council of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science, is the most noticeable event of the week. Let those who had not the good fortune to hear it read it, not merely for the sake of the truths it sets forth, and the arguments by which they were enforced, but as a specimen of the artistic oratory of a true orator. It will not be amiss to compare this scholarly, well-balanced, and graceful address with the jumbled and fragmentary effusions of the "unadorned" school, and men who aspire to add to the applause of an excited audience the admiration of the solitary thinker will do well to examine the mode in which Lord Brougham, while garnishing his discourse with all the legitimate ornaments of a rhetorician, bears sternly in mind the nobler duty of building an argument which, even stripped of all decoration, commends itself to a conscientious student. It is rarely that the journalist—often and justly called upon to eulogise public speaking—has this class of praise to render. Lord Brougham's points were—the general progress of improvement, too slow for the sanguine, too fast for the bigoted; the advance of social reforms abroad; the beneficial influence of British intemperance, and the means of repressing it—to which, and to his somewhat erroneous mode of remedy, we have elsewhere alluded; the newly-made struggles for liberty in the South, and the just method of judging the strugglers; the unmatched merits of our own Constitution, and the duty of jealously guarding such a treasure—its danger from electoral corruptions, and the mode of destroying them; and the false political economy and suicidal movements of the recent strike. None can say, therefore, that his Lordship failed to address himself in the boldest manner to the largest questions.

While the Italian question was awaiting its solution, and Europe was unanimous in awarding cordial praise to the patriots, who under circumstances of great difficulty and provocation were maintaining the most admirable order in the liberated provinces, a crime has been committed by a mob at Parma. A man called Anviti, properly termed "a villain" in the Parmese Intendant's indignant reproaches to the criminals, a ruffian without education or humanity, who had been the most brutal of the tools of despotism, and had excited intense personal hatred by the gusto with which he perpetrated official cruelties, ventured back for a bad purpose to Parma. He was discovered, and, in spite of the resistance of the surprised soldiery, the mob, as cruel as himself, killed him in a savage fashion, and tore his head from his shoulders. It is said that the most furious of the murderers were men who had suffered, either in the persons of themselves or their relatives, by Anviti's barbarities. Nothing can excuse a wicked murder, and Italy in all quarters calls to the Dictator Farini to chastise in a signal manner the assassins who have introduced a bloody episode into a noble history. Their doom will be a terrible one, and then no more need be said. For, much as it was to be desired that to the Holy See alone in this Italian quarrel should belong the guilt of assassinating the helpless, none save the Papal advocates dare to connect an atrocious murder by a frantic mob with the sacred progress of Italian liberty.

Serjeant Storks, of Bow County Court, declares that the Legislature intended that there should be no more imprisonment for debt, except in the case of fraud, and only failed from cowardice to express its intentions unmistakably when passing the County Court Acts. Therefore the Serjeant determines to carry out what he considers the meaning of Parliament. Like the really eminent translator, while meaner persons are content with rendering words he will have the spirit:—

They but preserve his ashes, thou his flame,  
True to his sense, but truer to his fame.

And, in short, Serjeant Storks of Bow will commit no more debtors, and the clamorous creditors are, like Sosthenes, beaten before the judgment-seat. This case is not made easier by the words of scorn with which the Judge repulses their petitions for the incarceration of their intended victims. Serjeant Storks may be the pioneer of a new state of things, or he may be rather in advance of a commercial age. Without applauding Mr. Storks, we may say that the inviolable refusal by a County Court Judge to give any remedy where a husband is attached for clandestine debts into which his wife has been wheeled by low tradesmen and hawkers would be a boon to the hard-working community.

Dr. Cullen, the Irish astronomical hierarch, who is accused of being very unhappy because the earth goes round the sun, in defiance of the old teaching of his Church, and who, indeed, is thought to give but a grumbling assent to the proposition that such revolution actually takes place, has issued a pastoral upon things in general. He is extremely abusive, especially of the English and the Italians; but we do not envy the man's temper who can be put out of sorts by the wrath of Dr. Cullen. Those who think that, taken altogether, this is not such a bad world, and that by dint of trying to help one another, and of availing ourselves, in reason, of the good things of Providence, we may pass through this life with occasional happiness, may like to know from Dr. Cullen that they are entirely mistaken—that this world is a place of exile and banishment, and that misery here is our normal condition. And, if that view of the case is not comforting enough, perhaps the doctor's logical deduction from it may add to the general joy. Because this world was designed to be miserable it is wicked to struggle to mend our political and social position, when, by doing so, we revolt against the will of our superiors. The lesson is chiefly for the Italians, but we should always be ready to learn. Besides Dr. Cullen's sympathy for the "unfortunate soldiers" whom we had to destroy in India (he means the murderers of the English women and children), there are some other good things in his pastoral, and we hope it will be largely read.

A dozen of English cricketers went out to Montreal to contend with colonial players, and have signally defeated them. They are now matched against the crack players of New York, and we wait the news. A "dead heat" for the Great Cesarewitch race excited the sporting world on Tuesday.

Professor Newman delivered a lecture on Wednesday night in the lower theatre, London University College, inaugurating the winter session of the faculty of arts and laws. He was greeted with loud applause at the close of his address.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—After the show held last July, in Warwick, it was found that the county committee had in hand, as surplus money (originally intended for special prizes), the sum of £1200. This sum it has been determined to apply for the benefit of the Warwickshire Agricultural Association, which meets next year at Colehill.



## THE EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.



OPENING OF THE CAIRN ON POINT VICTORY WHICH CONTAINED THE RECORD OF CAPTAINS CROZIER AND FITZJAMES—SEE PAGE 363



THE YACHT "FOX" WINTERING IN THE PACK.—SEE PAGE 363.





1. Medicine-chest.

2. English gun.  
9. Snowgoggles.

3. Bag in which dog was found.  
10. Ice implement.

4. Powder-flask.  
12. Stove.

11. Bag.  
13. Ring.

Dipping needle.  
14. Spectacles.

Vesta-box.  
Equinox-weapons in the background.

7. Prayer-book.  
8. Ship's block.



## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Napier, of the Clyde, has, it is stated, received an order from Government for an iron steam-ram.

The next examination of candidates for direct military appointments will be held at Chelsea Hospital on the 21st of November next.

The death of Rear-Admiral Bowyer took place at Southampton last Saturday, in the 70th year of his age.

Rear-Admiral William Holt died on Sunday last at No 3, Suffolk place, aged sixty-nine years.

The annual anniversary dinner of the battle of Balacava will take place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday, Oct. 25.

On Tuesday afternoon the Duke of Cambridge, General Commanding-in-Chief, passed in review the troops at the Fulwood garrison, and afterwards inspected the hospital, the whole of the quarters, the stables, the canteen, &c.

Lieutenant R. N. Buckle, R.E., has been ordered to proceed to Guernsey, for the purpose of superintending the Royal Engineers who are employed in erecting and repairing the fortifications on that island.

On Tuesday last the 9th Lancers, now stationed at Exeter, were inspected by Major-General Hutchinson, the newly-appointed Commandant of the western district.

Lieut.-General Sir J. L. Pennefather, K.C.B., late Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Malta, has arrived in town from the Continent, and will forthwith succeed Lieut.-General Sir Harry G. W. Smith, Bart., G.C.B., in the command of the northern district.

An amended code of rules has been issued to be observed by non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery in the preparation of gun and mortar practice reports, and it is also enjoined that in all cases a careful examination of the fuses of shells not exploded shall be made, in order to ascertain and remove the cause of the failure.

Sir Richard Madox Bromley, K.C.B., Accountant-General of the Navy, paid an official visit on Monday to Portsmouth Dockyard, being his first official resumption of business since his late serious illness, from which Sir Richard has quite recovered.

Mr. John Bone, first-class assistant engineer of the steam-sloop *Pioneer*, 6, died on Friday week, at the Royal Naval Hospital, Stonehouse, where he was taken on the 30th of August last, in consequence of injuries received by the explosion of a steam-pipe, when the ship was lying in Plymouth Sound.

The camp which was formed at the Spur Battery, Chatham, at the commencement of the summer, for a portion of the troops belonging to the second battalion, in order to prevent the over-crowding of the barracks, has now been broken up and the tents removed, the last of the depôts which were encamped having gone into their winter quarters at Chatham Barracks.

Admiralty orders have been received by Colonel E. Rea, Commandant of a division of Royal Marines, directing the standard for recruits to be raised to five feet five inches for growing lads under twenty, and five feet six inches for recruits above that age, with thirty-two inches round the chest. The bounty still remains at £5 and a free kit. During the last few days a number of recruits have joined from London, most of whom belong to trades that have been thrown out of work by the strike.

The following screw steam-ships, forming part of the Channel fleet in Plymouth Sound, were ordered on Tuesday to prepare for sea immediately, viz.:—The *Donegal*, 101, Capt. William F. Glanville; the *Emerald*, 50, Capt. Arthur Cumming; the *Melpomene*, 50, Capt. Charles J. F. Ewart; the *Mersey*, 40, Capt. Henry Caldwell, C.B.; the *Algiers*, 91, Capt. George W. D. O'Callaghan; the *Hero*, 81, Capt. George H. Seymour; and the *Aboukir*, 90, Capt. Charles S. Schomberg. The *Nile* and *Melpomene* will probably go to the West Indies, and the *Hero* to Vancouver's Island.

The 23rd Regiment of Light Infantry were inspected on Wednesday week, on the Citadel plain, Dover, by Major-General Craufurd, commanding the garrison, accompanied by his staff. The inspection passed off in the usual creditable manner. The head Colonel of the Lucknow heroes, General Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B., K.C.H., drove upon the ground, and at the close of the movements requested Colonel Carmichael, the officer in command, to apologise to the regiment in his name for not being in uniform, he having arrived at Dover only the previous afternoon from his command at Bombay. The General also expressed his high appreciation of the regiment in all matters connected with it. We regret to say that the whole of the records of the regiment were destroyed during the struggle at Lucknow.

The remainder of the 84th Regiment, which served under General Havelock, have arrived at Sheffield, and were received with the greatest enthusiasm. The detachment consisted of 166 men, with seven women and fourteen children, under the command of Captain the Hon. W. H. Herbert; and are accompanied by five other officers. They lost nine men on the passage from cholera.—On Monday afternoon the Duke of Cambridge visited Sheffield for the purpose of inspecting the 84th Regiment. After minutely looking into the condition of the men, his Royal Highness addressed the regiment in very flattering terms on their excellent appearance so soon after their return from India, where during the late rebellion they had gone through more hardship than almost any other regiment, having been the first to take the field and the last to leave it.

**MILITARY HOSPITALS FOR THE FOOT GUARDS.**—A new hospital for the Grenadier Guards is in course of erection in Rochester-row, opposite the Westminster Police Court, for the Grenadier Guards, the old one having been found totally unsuitable. The new one is constructed upon the most approved sanitary principles. The building is lofty, being about the height of a five-story house. The wards are above sixty feet in length, and of a proportionate width, being well ventilated, and having every accommodation to promote the health as well as the comfort of the invalids, they having been lately (in consequence of the Crimean war) more numerous than heretofore. Adjoining the above police court a new hospital has also been erected for the Coldstream Guards, and which possesses similar advantages to those in the former hospital. The hospital of the Fusilier Guards will remain as it is. This is in the Vauxhall-bridge-road.

**MILITARY TESTIMONIALS.**—Monday witnessed the interesting ceremony of presenting good-conduct medals and a gratuity of £5 each to five soldiers belonging to the 10th battalion at Colchester Camp. The names of the recipients were Mason, Martin, Knox, Cravan, and Keegan, who had each served upwards of twenty years with credit to themselves in the army. The men were marched into the centre of the battalion drawn up on parade, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Street, C.B., and, after being complimented by Colonel Bloomfield, commander of the garrison, as fitting examples for the young soldiers to follow, the gallant officer fixed the decorations on the soldiers' breasts, and they returned to the ranks to receive the congratulations of their comrades.—In accordance with a divisional order, the whole of the officers and men of the battalion of Royal Marine Light Infantry were assembled on their parade-ground on Friday week, for the purpose of witnessing the presentation of a silver medal, together with a gratuity of £5, which had been awarded by the Lords of the Admiralty, to Private Wm. Barthrop, for long service and meritorious conduct.

**WOOLWICH ARSENAL.**—A large number of hands have been added to Sir W. Armstrong's establishment at Woolwich, in order to hasten the manufacture of the rifled ordnance ordered to be prepared for service. The Royal Laboratory and Carriage Departments have likewise increased their numbers in consequence of the outstanding orders and constant demands for the supply of military stores. The returns of the total number of persons employed in the Arsenal rendered last month amounted to 8655 persons, being slightly under the number given of the preceding month—namely, 8776, the whole of whom were then entitled to medical attendance. Printed notices have now been posted at the entrance of the various departments by order of the Secretary of State for War, signifying that no foreman, artificer, nor labourer will be granted medical assistance until he shall have completed three years' service, unless the sickness arise from injury received in the execution of his duty.—A new tramway has been completed from the factory department at Woolwich Dockyard to the Basin, to be used for the conveyance of heavy machinery for shipment.

**MONUMENT TO THE LATE LORD FRANCIS GORDON.**—A handsome marble monument is about to be erected in the Military Chapel, Windsor, by Mr. T. Gaffin, the sculptor, of the Quadrant, Regent-street, to the memory of the late Lord Francis Gordon. The monument, which is of white Carrara marble, is surmounted by an elaborately carved helmet and sword, and bears the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of Lord Francis Arthur Gordon, sixth son of George, ninth Marquis of Huntly, late Lieutenant-Colonel of her Majesty's 1st Regiment of Life Guards. This tablet is erected by his brother officers as a testimony of the great regard which they all felt for him, and of their deep regret for the premature death of one who was endeared to all who knew him, as well by his frank and manly character as by his amiable qualities and kindness of heart. He was born January, 1808, and died at Paris, the 26th of June, 1857."

## THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

About 180 names are now on the muster-roll of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Rifle Corps. As a considerable number of persons are willing to join, it has been decided to have a highland company. The Lord Lieutenant had no objection to the formation of a company wearing the kilt, but hoped that there would be as little superfluous ornament as possible about the dress.

Verdables Rifle-ground at Ilfley has been for some time the regular practice-ground of the Oxford Royal Volunteer Rifle Club. They have decided to meet once a week, on Wednesdays, during the present month, at nine a.m. The club continues to gain members, as well as proficiency in rifle-shooting,

and it is expected that it will soon be strong enough to enrol itself as a corps.

Some time since a meeting of the committee appointed to organise the Birmingham division of the Warwickshire Rifle Corps was held, when various steps were taken to complete the necessary arrangements. Drill was commenced on Wednesday se'night. Five sergeants of the Warwickshire Militia were engaged to attend the first general muster on that occasion. Bingley Hall has been obtained for a practice-ground, and will afford unusual facilities for drill.

The Coventry, or 2nd Warwickshire, Volunteer Rifle Company now numbers upwards of 120 well-equipped volunteers.

The Leicester Rifle Corps numbers about eighty members. Nearly the whole corps is now fully equipped with uniform and accoutrements. The rifle, which, with the sword-bayonet, has been supplied at an expense of five guineas, is the short Enfield with five grooves, and a little extra metal in the barrel.

The Wisbeach Corps now numbers seventy-five members. The Lord Lieutenant has approved of the uniform—rifle green, trimmed with black braid.

A corps formed at Yarmouth, and called the 1st Norfolk Volunteer Artillery, has made its first appearance in public. A master gunner from the Royal Artillery has been sent from the War Office to instruct them.

The members of the 1st Dorset Rifle Corps, which is the only body of volunteers yet organised in the whole county, assembled at Bridport on Friday week for the first time, in full uniform. There are at present about ninety-six on the roll.

The 1st Surrey Rifles, under the command of Captain Boucher, underwent an inspection on Thursday week. The manoeuvres were witnessed by a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, among whom were a number of the Victoria Rifles and the Artillery Company, and several officers of the regular service, who complimented the "First Surrey" on the great progress they had made in so short a time. On Saturday last a large proportion of two companies of this corps also mustered at the Surrey Cricket-ground, Kennington, when, after going through several light-infantry movements, they returned to their head-quarters, Hanover Park, Peckham, preceded by their brass band, which is composed of twenty-eight very effective performers.

## THE MILITIA.

The East Essex Rifle Militia, for the past twenty-one days quartered in Colchester Camp, was officially inspected last Saturday by Colonel Bloomfield, Commandant of the garrison, in the presence of a concourse of spectators.

The regiment of West Essex Militia, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Ruggles Brise, which has been for three weeks under training at Chelmsford, was on Monday inspected by Colonel Bloomfield, Commandant of Colchester Camp, previous to its being disbanded.

The Royal Cardiganshire Rifle Regiment of Militia, having completed their twenty-one days' training, were on Friday week inspected at Aberystwyth by Lieut.-Colonel Nugent, the inspecting officer from Pembroke garrison. The regiment, which was under the command of Senior Captain James Lloyd Phillips (in the absence, through illness, of Lieut.-Colonel Powell, M.P.), was in a very efficient state, and the officers and men were highly complimented by Colonel Nugent.

The half-yearly inspection of the Suffolk Militia Artillery took place at Portsmouth on Monday by Sir James Y. Scarlett, K.C.B., commanding the South-west District. The gallant General had previously inspected the regimental and defaulters' books, the barrack-rooms, &c., with which he expressed his perfect satisfaction.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

The Forbes Mackenzie Commission held its final sitting at Edinburgh on Monday, having examined upwards of 750 witnesses.

The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company are actively engaged in laying a double line of rails to Burnley from Todmorden junction. When the branch was opened, a few years since, it was made sufficiently wide to admit of a double line, but until now a single one has been found adequate.

Miss Angelina Bosanquet, daughter of the late Admiral Bosanquet, was engaged to be married to Captain Beaufoy, of the East India Service, and the nuptials were to be solemnised on the Captain's return to England. A few days ago, however, he wrote to her from Florence, saying it was uncertain when he should return to England, probably never. This letter appeared to affect her very much, and on Thursday week she destroyed herself by swallowing a quantity of laudanum.

**VISIT OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT TO THE NATIONAL SCHOOLS.**—His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, accompanied by several of the members of the ex-Royal family of France, visited the National Model Schools, Marlborough-street, Dublin, on Tuesday. At the girls' school, numbering five hundred pupils, several pieces of music were admirably rendered by the several classes, under the direction of Professor Glover, who was warmly complimented by the Lord Lieutenant. The Viceregal party drove off to the Phoenix Park at half-past two o'clock.

**HULL STOCK AND HORSE FAIR.**—The annual Hull fair was opened on Tuesday, the fair being held in the Corporation-field, Anlaby-road. The stock of cattle and sheep was not so numerous as in former years, but the buyers were in great force, and the whole were disposed of. Of horses the supply was greater than is usual. There was a great demand for foals, but the quality presented for sale was said not to be equal to that of former years. There were a few good roadsters, but the general character of the fair was below the average. This is accounted for by the fact of the very recent visit to Hull of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society.

**MR. WILSON AT DEVONPORT.**—The Right Hon. James Wilson met his old constituents at Devonport on Friday week, and in the course of a somewhat elaborate speech touched upon the main topics of the day. He advocated the maintenance of a powerful fleet, and urged more particularly that some system should be devised by which the Navy might be manned in a more satisfactory manner than is possible under existing regulations. Glancing at the Italian question, he saw no reason to doubt the *bona fides* of the Emperor Napoleon; and with reference to the Chinese difficulty he defended the course which Mr. Bruce had taken in insisting upon proceeding to Peking.

**A CHIMNEY, 468 feet high from its foundation, has been completed in connection with the Crawford-street Chemical Works at Glasgow. The foundation extends to 14 feet underground, and is 50 feet in external diameter. The base of the chimney at the level of the ground is 34 feet wide, and the inner diameter is there 20 feet, while the wall is 5 feet 6 inches thick, exclusive of a coating of firebrick 1 foot 6 inches deep, which reaches up for about 50 feet on the inside. To build the chimney a million and a half of bricks were required, each of which is capable of sustaining a pressure equivalent to 90 tons per square foot. The weight of these bricks is 8000 tons, and the cost of putting them in anything but a "thin red line" over each other is estimated at about £10,000.**

**THE DECIMAL SYSTEM.**—The International Association for Obtaining a Uniform System of Measures, Weights, and Coins, is holding its annual session at Bradford. At the first meeting, on Monday, resolutions were passed recommending the adoption of a common decimal system, and it was also agreed that representations should be made to the British Government in favour of the objects of the association. On Tuesday the President, M. Chevallier, whose treatise on gold has been translated by Mr. Cobden, delivered the usual presidential address. He pointed out the advantages of the decimal system; and replied to the objection that such a revolution in our mode of computation would produce great inconvenience, by stating that the people of France had experienced little or no difficulty in becoming accustomed to the change. The present moment he considered highly favourable to the promotion of the object they had in view; and he had no doubt the association, if supported by public opinion, would meet with an encouraging reception from the Governments of Europe.

**RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT SHEFFIELD.**—On Tuesday an accident of an alarming character occurred on the Midland Railway, about half a mile from the Sheffield station, to a passenger train from Doncaster, due at Sheffield at 1.10 p.m. There are branch rails or "sidings" to the large manufacturing works which bound for some distance on each side the terminus of the branch to Sheffield, and on the arrival of the train the points of the siding of Messrs. Cammell (the Cyclops Works) were open. The consequence was that the passenger train, instead of continuing its course along the main line, turned upon the siding and ran into a luggage train which had been shunted there but a few minutes previously. Fortunately the driver had turned off the steam some short distance before reaching this point. As it was, a number of the passengers were severely, if not dangerously, injured. Those most injured occupied the middle carriage, a third class, which was completely torn from the framework of the wheels.

**THREATENING NOTICE TO LORD DERBY.**—Mr. P. J. Smyth, proprietor of the *Waterford Citizen*, has addressed a long and angry letter to the Earl of Derby in reference to his Lordship's intention to evict the tenants on his Doon estates. Mr. Smyth's missive concludes as follows:—"I feel it to be my duty, my Lord, to raise a warning voice. Weak though it be, it will yet reach the ear of M'Mahon of France, at the head of his fiery legions; O'Donnell of Spain shall hear it; and so, too, shall the American General Harney, who, with a handful of men, holds San Juan in the teeth of your boasted Pacific squadron. Be wise, and hearken to this humble voice of mine, and desist from your rash and unholly enterprise. If, however, you are resolved upon proceeding to extremities, then—for you are a man of undoubted personal courage—do full justice to your character, and commit not to any poor devil of a subordinate the execution of your decree. With the jewelled coronet of the Stanleys glittering upon your haughty brow, and the ribbon of the Garter decorating your manly person, head yourself the *posse comitatus*. In that event I promise myself the gratification of making your personal acquaintance. 'We'll meet at Philippi.' Meanwhile, I have the honour to be, your obedient, humble servant, P. J. SMYTH."

## THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The third annual Congress of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science was opened at Bradford on Monday. The Earl of Shaftesbury is the president for the current year, the chiefs of the other departments being—Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood; Education, the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P.; Punishment and Reformation, Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P.; Public Health, the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P.; and Social Economy, Sir J. K. Shuttleworth. The association has been recruited this year by a junction with the International Association for Obtaining a Uniform Decimal System of Measures, Weights, and Coins.

In the afternoon a sermon was preached in the parish church by the Bishop of Ripon from the text, "My people are perishing from lack of knowledge."

The first general meeting was held in the evening in St. George's Hall, a magnificent building, capable of seating in comfort 3700 persons. The members and associates occupied the stalls and orchestra, but the remainder of the building was thrown open to the general public. The chair was taken by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The noble president delivered a very interesting opening address. This was, he said, the third anniversary of the association, which had been received by the public with more than usual favour. Much of the favour they enjoyed must be ascribed to the practical character of the association, and to the nature and variety of the topics handled. All of every calling, condition, and degree have a deep individual and equal interest in this work—the rich and poor, the man of leisure and the sons of toil; for their efforts were directed to the removal of evils and the institution of a remedy which, physically and morally, would restore comfort and decency to the palaces and cottage homes alike of our own old England. But not a little was due to the share the women had taken in the business of the society. It had enlisted their feelings and exertions on its behalf. He said nothing of having thus added to their forces one half of creation, but he looked to the value and peculiar nature of this assistance. Men might discern principles, write big treatises, and indicate and do what must be done on a large scale; but the instant the work becomes minute and personal, the instant it leaves the open field and touches upon home, the instant it requires tact, sentiment, and delicacy—from that instant it passes properly to the hands of the women. The founders of the association had thought fit to impose upon the president of the year the task of an opening address. Such a work ought to be like a preface to a book, short, if possible, and pithy, and explanatory of the object of the text itself. Moving on to the various departments of the society, his Lordship went minutely into the subjects, enlarging principally on the subject of education, and expressing, in conclusion, a hope that, even if they failed in the objects they contemplated, they should, like the followers of alchemy, have contributed facts to true science. We might differ in phases and modes of action and expression of feeling, in the stamp and colour of our opinions, but while these differences appeared on the surface concord might be beneath and all might strive to be really and effectively combined for the one grand consummation—"Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and goodwill towards men." His Lordship resumed his seat amidst loud applause, having spoken for an hour and a half.

Lord Brougham, on rising to move that the thanks of the association be given to Lord John Russell for his services as president last year, was enthusiastically received. In the course of his speech he specially referred to the loss sustained by the associates in the deaths of Sir James Stephen and Joseph Sturge. The Right Hon. J. Napier, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, seconded the resolution. On the motion of Sir J. Ramsden, seconded by the Mayor of Bradford, the thanks of the meeting were awarded to the Earl of Shaftesbury for his address.

The proceedings of Tuesday commenced by a meeting in St. George's Hall, at which the president took the chair. Lord Brougham delivered the opening address, which occupied more than two hours in reading. His Lordship touched upon most of the leading questions of domestic interest, and he also referred with satisfaction to the social progress which was being made by foreign nations. He dwelt upon the evils of intemperance at great length, and seemed inclined to support the introduction into this country of a prohibitory law somewhat similar to that which has been tried in the State of Maine, and respecting the working of which so many conflicting opinions have been expressed. With marvellous effect, the "old man eloquent" next proceeded to dilate upon the glories of the British Constitution. But nothing is perfect; and the noble and learned Lord was, therefore, at some pains to point out one of the great political blemishes of this country. A more appropriate time than the present for decanting upon the evils of bribery and corruption could hardly have been selected, and his Lordship made the best use of recent revelations as illustrative of a very heinous, and, at the same time, it must be admitted, very common, offence among our borough constituencies. He contended that an effective remedy must be applied to the prevalent disease; election committees were of little or no use in checking the malady; bribery, in fact, to be fairly met, must be treated as a felony. He then passed on to the subject of strikes, strongly denouncing combinations for the purpose of advancing wages. The noble Lord was frequently applauded during the delivery of his able address.

Vice-Chancellor Page Wood followed his Lordship with an address on jurisprudence, and the departments subsequently met in their rooms for the reading of papers and discussions.

**DEATH FROM EATING A FUNGUS.**—At Collingham, Notts, a boy has died from eating a poisonous fungus in mistake for a mushroom. The boy, shortly after eating it, complained of a pain in his head; the same evening, upon his parents undressing him, he screamed every time he was touched, and appeared in great agony, shrinking from every one. His mind became affected, and at midnight he expired.

**MURDER IN SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.**—At Conley, near Wolverhampton, a number of men were turned out of a public-house last Saturday night, but, determined not to proceed quietly home, they at once subscribed sixpence each, for the purpose of obtaining a quantity of beer, which it was their intention to consume on a common. No publican, however, would supply them with liquor, and one of the party, a lad of eighteen, named Wilkes, demanded that his money should be returned. Reynolds, the treasurer, refused to return the sixpence, whereupon Wilkes plunged a knife into his heart. Reynolds died on the spot.

**A FEMALE BURGLAR** was brought up for examination at the Manchester City Police Court on Saturday. The offender, a girl named Jane Arnold, about seventeen years of age, formerly lived as servant at a house in Ormond-street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, and after she had left her place about a week the house was broken into, and a quantity of wearing apparel, with £8 in money, was found to have been stolen. Suspicion fell upon the girl, and a search was instituted for her in Liverpool, where she was found with the wearing apparel, though the money was spent. The prisoner was committed for trial.

**MURDER AND SUICIDE.**—A sad domestic tragedy has occurred at Worcester. A woman, named Harris, had frequently been ill-treated by her husband, and on Wednesday week the poor creature, apparently excited to a state of madness, seized her two children, a boy and a girl, and left home. She was seen rushing towards the river, and there can be little doubt that she first threw in her children, and then committed suicide. The boy's body has been recovered, but nothing has been yet seen of the other two bodies. Harris is in custody on a charge of attempting to strangle his wife on the day previous to her quitting his house.

**THE REV. F. ROGERS, Chaplain of the County Gaol, Winchester,** appeared before the local magistrates last week to prefer a complaint against his wife, Jemima E. Rogers, for assaulting him and threatening his life. There are, it appears, divorce proceedings pending between them, and they live apart. The previous day, he said, on entering his drawing-room, at half-past ten, he found Mrs. Rogers there, who exclaimed, "So help me God, I will not leave the house without money!" He attempted to open the door and leave the room, but she seized him by the arms; he struggled to get away from her, when she struck him on the shoulder. She threatened to murder him, and said he was a villain, and if he brought a thousand policemen she would not leave the house. Mrs. Rogers denied what her husband had deposed, declared that she came to propose an amicable arrangement, and retorted the accusations of violence and swearing. The Bench, however, believed the gentleman, and bound over the lady to keep the peace for six months.

**SUFFOLK ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.**—This society held a meeting at Framlingham on Friday week under the presidency of Lord Arthur Harvey. The members first met at Framlingham Castle, a large and somewhat perfect Norman building, where Mr. R. M. Phipson read a paper upon its history, elucidating his remarks with large plans of the castle in its past and present state. This remnant of antiquity appears to have been erected as early as the time of Redwald, King of East Angles, in 592, and having been partially, if not wholly, destroyed in 1173, it was rebuilt by Hugh Bigod, one of the Norman barons. Subsequently "Bloody Mary" made it the rallying-point for her friends previous to her obtaining the crown, and upon her accession to the crown, gave it to John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, the descendants of whom sold it to Sir Robert Hitcham, who bequeathed it at his death to charitable purposes. The meeting, after visiting the castle, adjourned to the church, where Mr. Shawe Gowing read a paper on the edifice and the beautiful tombs of the Howards and the Earl of Surrey (the poet) which it contains; and, after visiting Dennington Church, about three miles from Framlingham—a very beautiful structure—returned to Framlingham to dinner. In passing from Dennington to Framlingham the society visited Parham Hall, the ancient seat of the Willoughby d'Ereshays, a fine old moated grange of the fifteenth century. The day was exceedingly favourable, and the visitors appeared to enjoy themselves very much.

**DEATH FROM DRINKING VITRIOL.**—The Liverpool Coroner on Tuesday held an inquiry into the death of a joiner named Thomas Cowan, who a few days ago was working on board a schooner in the George's Dock, and in "rummaging" for grog came upon a bottle of vitriol. He took a large draught of what he supposed was spirits, and immediately was seized with dreadful agony. He died soon afterwards. A verdict in accordance with the circumstances was returned. It was stated at the inquest that the deceased was greatly addicted to drinking.



## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

SCIENCE is in mourning, and has ample reason to be so: England is in grief, and with ample reason for her grief. Our fathers still continue to talk of the sensation of sorrow felt from the Land's End to John o' Groat's at the twin deaths, so near to one another, of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox. What, then, does England feel in sorrow at the nearer twin deaths of Mr. Brunel and Mr. Stephenson? Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox were rivals:—

Drop upon Fox's grave a tear,  
Twirl tribute to his rival's bier.

Mr. Brunel and Mr. Stephenson were rivals. And it is but some twenty days since Stephenson shed a tear of admiring affection over the grave of Brunel. Pitt and Fox had eminent fathers. Lord Chatham was a very great man, Lord Holland was a great man; the elder Brunel was a great man, the elder Stephenson was a very great man. The strife of politics, in which Pitt and Fox delighted to live, was nothing to the strife of the broad and narrow gauges in which Brunel and Stephenson delighted to live. To the elder Brunel we owe our block machinery and our Thames Tunnel; to the elder Stephenson we owe the invention of locomotive engines; to the younger Brunel we are indebted for the *Great Western* and the *Great Eastern*; to the younger Stephenson we are indebted for the tubular bridge and the victory of the narrow gauge. Let us draw a kind of Plutarch parallel between them. The Brunels were French, very ingenious, and daring almost beyond example, but not very practical in their results, as far as money returns represent scientific success; the Stephensons were daring, very practical in their results, and, as far as money returns can represent scientific success, very successful. The battle of life is over within these three weeks with the younger Brunel and the younger Stephenson; and so is the battle of the gauges.

This reference to Brunel reminds us of a letter now before us, written, and as yet unpublished, respecting the father of Brunel. It is from Brunel himself, and in reply to a query from a friend. Lovers of London localities will take a note of it. "At the time," he writes, "when my father must have been engaged in designing and working out the details of the block machinery—the idea, I believe, originated with him while in America—he was living in the white house which stands back from Birdcage-walk, near the barracks (I believe it is now called No. 1, Queen's-square-place), and had been, I think, the house of Jeremy Bentham." Let us add to this little bit of London reference that the younger Brunel died in No. 18, Duke-street, Westminster; and the younger Stephenson at No. 34, Gloucester-square, Hyde Park-gardens. Public statues should be at once erected to both.

There is no dearth of news in literature in the light line. David Masson starts a shilling *Macmillan's Magazine* on the 1st of November, with "Tom-Brown" Hughes as his leading contributor. On the same 1st of November Charles Lever is to commence a new serial under the name of *One of Them*, from which nothing more than some vague idea can be gathered. Then New Year's Day is to give us No. 1 (one of many, we trust) of an unnamed magazine under the control of Mr. Thackeray. "The Virginians" is now complete, with a graceful dedication to Sir Henry Davison, now in Madras, to whom we send, in common with Mr. Thackeray, our kindest remembrances in print. Masson is toiling night and day for *Macmillan* (will *Fraser* thank him?), and Thackeray is not less diligent for Smith and Elder. Masson is in England, ordering Cambridge and Oxford ale for his contributors—all served alike; and Thackeray is at Bordeaux, ordering first-class claret for his first-class contributors and second-class claret for his second-class contributors. Michael Angelo Titmarsh, fie, for shame!

Library editions of the works of living authors are undoubtedly in fashion. Mr. Dickens has just completed his library edition, in twenty-two octavo volumes; and now we are to have a library edition of the works of Sir Bulwer Lytton, in forty-three octavo volumes.

The representatives of the late Mr. Moxon are about to give us an edition of "Tennyson," with illustrations by Maclise. This is indeed good news.

Mr. Bohn announces a reprint, with corrections, of Lord Wharncliffe's edition of the works of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. Mr. Moy Thomas, a man careful in his way, is to be the editor. Mr. Thomas has undertaken no common task. We wish he could see our copy of the Wharncliffe Lady Mary.

By all means go, as we have gone, and see Waltham Abbey Church. It is now unpewed, and speaks audibly and pleasantly of Harold and the battle of Hastings; of Hall, the bishop and satirist; and of old Fuller, whose folio of "Worthies" does not contain a better fellow than himself. The pillars are Saxon, to our thinking; but Mr. Freeman and Mr. Parker are at war upon this point, and we speak hesitatingly.

There is another place to see. Go and see what no one until this week has seen—the glorious Chapterhouse of the Abbey at Westminster. The house that was for centuries the House of Commons of England, and then the double barred and bolted repository of the records of England, is now an empty house, without an Abbot, a Speaker, a Dean, or a Keeper of Records. It is richer than any Chapterhouse in England in genuine frescoes and indisputable tiles, and should be seen. Domesday Book, which had for centuries its home at Westminster, and accompanied our Plantagenets and Tudors in coaches and six, was carried only the other day from its sanctuary in the Chapterhouse of our Kings to Fetter-lane in a hack-cab.

An urgent appeal to the public has just been made for the removal of the remains of Queen Katharine of Aragon from one part of Peterborough Cathedral to another. We sincerely trust that this appeal will not be responded to. Do not destroy an association. Tread lightly over the remains of an injured Queen, but do not disturb them.

There is a couplet in Swift—the Dean turning a proverb into rhyme—which seems strictly applicable to the cathedral city of Gloucester as it at present exists:—

He'll swear, as true as God's in Gloucester,  
That Moses was a grand impostor.

What a nest of impostors the still-sitting inquiry into the Gloucester elections of 1857 and 1859 has brought to light!

**THE REVIVALS IN ULSTER.**—The *Banner of Ulster* says:—"We have authority for stating, as one proof of the spiritual awakening in the north of Ireland, that one bookseller in Belfast sold in three months, ending in September, 1858:—Bibles, 500; Testaments, 100; Psalm-books, 200; and in the corresponding months of this year:—Bibles, 3500; Testaments, 1000; Psalm-books, 1800. On the same authority we learn the gratifying fact that the sales of Bibles from the Edinburgh Bible Society alone to Irish booksellers have been as follows:—1850, June, 2575; July, 6133; August, 5485; September, 5443; or an increase in 1850 over 1853 of 14,312 copies of the Word of God."—At the Crumlin Licensing Sessions held this week ten publications declined to seek renewals, for the reason that their trade had become so much reduced, on account of the revival movement, that they could no longer follow it profitably. Six others applied for and obtained renewals, in order to obtain time to dispose of their remaining stock, with a view to giving up what they regard as, in that district at least, the ruined trade of a publican.

## MUSIC.

"Dinorah" continues to be performed nightly at the Royal English Opera with undiminished success. Mr. Vincent Wallace is writing for this theatre an opera, entitled "Lurline." The subject is the same with that of Mendelssohn's "Loreley," which the lamented composer left unfinished, and of which some fragments have been published since his death.

The plan of the VOCAL ASSOCIATION, under the direction of Mr. Benedict and Dr. James Pech, is about to be extended by the addition of an amateur instrumental department, for the performance of symphonies, overtures, cantatas, masses, anthems, and any other music that may be suitable for orchestra and chorus, either jointly or separately. This plan will afford to the many amateurs of our metropolis an excellent opportunity for practising and studying the best vocal and orchestral works of the great masters under the direction of the above able musicians.

Professor Bennett's delightful cantata, "The May Queen," will be performed by the Vocal Association at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, October 22, under the direction of M. Benedict. The principal singers engaged are Miss Stabach, Miss Iae, Mr. Montem Smith, and Mr. Weis. This excellent society may now be considered as one of the established musical institutions of the metropolis, and the commencement of their subscription performances at St. James's Hall will be looked forward to with interest.

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

**PRINCESS.**—More than ten years ago a version of the French drama called "Le Gant et l'Eventail" was produced at this theatre, under the title of "Love's Telegraph," in which Madame Vestris, Miss Vincent, and Mr. Charles Mathews performed the leading rôles. On Monday this piece was revived, with Mrs. Charles Young, Miss Kate Saville, and Mr. Harcourt Bland in the corresponding parts. The title refers to a peculiar machinery invented by the two intriguing lovers, by which they are enabled to converse in the presence of a Princess while appearing to address their discourse to their confiding mistress. The lady manoeuvres her fan and the gentleman twirls his glove when they intend their speeches for each other. The gentleman, who is the Princess' secretary, is loved by her, and her Highness thinks that she has reason to depend on his affection in return; but she is deceived, and on discovery of the supposed ingratitude manifests much intense feeling, to which Mrs. Young gives charming expression. Her secretary, however, justifies himself by reasons of State policy, to which she is compelled to concede. The drama was beautifully placed on the stage in regard to scenery and costumes, and was also remarkably well acted. Mr. Widdicombe at the conclusion of the evening appeared in a transpontine piece, called "The Two Polts," in which his talent for delineation of the humorous has been long conspicuous. This may serve to demonstrate to his new audience the rich quality of the actor's style, and how irresistibly his appeals to the capacity of mirth really are when intrusted with a character suitable to his peculiar genius. Whether as the mendicant, vainly endeavouring to effect a sale of his Bath-post paper, or the grenadier staggering under the weight of his headgear, he succeeded in eliciting loud and repeated laughter. It remains to be seen how far an Oxford-street audience and a Surrey one agree in their estimation of ability so grotesque in its manifestations as Mr. Widdicombe's.

**GREGIAN.**—A new and stirring drama from the French, under the title of "The Angel of Darkness," has been produced here. The tempter is introduced in *propria persona*, leading men to gambling and other extremes of misconduct, during a life-long career, until the more guilty of the dramatic group falls into the snare that he had contrived for others. The scenic effects are exceedingly well contrived and executed; and the acting of Mr. Mead and Miss H. Covey is deserving of commendation. This theatre continues to be well attended by a highly-respectable audience, whose personal comforts in regard to the accommodation of ample sitting-room are specially consulted by the management.

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.	RAINFALL IN 24 HOURS.
	Barometer Corrected.	Thermometer in the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum at 10 A.M.	Maximum at 10 P.M.		
Oct. 5	29.002	61.5	57.5	88	0-10	54.9	70.0	NW. SSW.	61.000
" 6	29.980	62.1	55.5	80	8	56.1	69.1	E	337.000
" 7	29.831	60.6	53.2	92	10	59.2	68.8	SE. SSW.	241.000
" 8	29.911	58.9	56.7	98	10	55.5	64.8	SSW. SW.	59.000
" 9	29.753	60.3	55.6	85	10	50.0	64.5	E. ENE.	378.000
" 10	29.608	56.2	51.5	85	10	55.5	59.5	ESE. NE.	430.331
" 11	29.567	54.4	50.9	89	10	51.6	59.0	WNW. SSW	193.100

**A NEW CURE FOR STOMACH COMPLAINT.**—A huge-looking German Jew, who gave the name of Lewis Goodman, with a large red beard and large moustache, which looked like a shoebrush stuck beneath his nose, was brought before Mr. Selfe, the Thames Police Court magistrate, a few days ago, charged with smuggling two pounds of foreign-manufactured snuff which had not paid duty. Mr. Joseph Blake, a tide-surveyor of customs, said that the prisoner was a passenger on board the *John Bull* steam-ship from Hamburg, and he asked him if he had anything about him liable to duty, to which he replied in the negative. There was a protruberance in the prisoner's breast, and he asked him what that was. The prisoner said it was a stomach-warmer, and it must not be touched. He was determined, however, to penetrate the mystery, and upon unfastening the prisoner's waistcoat and shirt discovered a large parcel pressed closely against his stomach. He took it from the prisoner, who said, "It is my stomach-warmer, and the German doctors and English doctors prescribe it for me." The parcel contained two pounds of black rappee. The Prisoner: Mine lord, the doctors told me to put snuff on mine stomach to preserve mine chest and keep mine stomach warm (Laughter).—Mr. Selfe: Did they tell you not to pay the duty on it?—The Prisoner: Yes, mine Lord (More laughter). Mr. Selfe: What doctors prescribed snuff for your stomach?—The Prisoner: Mine Lord, three in Germany, two in Birmingham, where I live in Rotchley-street, and three in London, all told me to put snuff on mine stomach to cure a complaint there, mine Lord, and spasms (Roars of laughter).—Mr. Selfe: A cure for the stomach complaint and the spasms; that won't do. Do you think you can impose upon my credulity?—The Prisoner: Yes, I have been twice in German Hospital, mine Lord; and I was told to apply snuff to mine stomach—black rappee (Laughter). It's true, mine Lord.—Mr. Selfe: It is wrapped up in several papers, and the virtue of the snuff must be very great to affect your stomach.—The Prisoner: It is not good for the nose, only for the body, mine Lord (Great laughter).—Mr. Selfe: It appears to me very good snuff, but I am not much of a judge.—Mr. Charles Young, solicitor, took a pinch of the snuff and said: It is very good, Sir.—Mr. Selfe: Well, prisoner, you are fined 20s. for smuggling the snuff. I hope you will not get the worse for being deprived of the snuff. I have no objection to your buying some English snuff, duty paid, and putting that on your stomach (Laughter).

Dr. Cullen, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, has issued another of those long-winded manifestoes which he is so prone to inflict upon the faithful of his diocese. He thunders with terrific vehemence against the national system of education and Protestant "proselytising" in Ireland; and he denounces the English Government as bigoted and persecuting, and as infinitely less tolerant than the Emperor of Austria. The Liberal party in Italy comes in for a special share of malediction.

Accounts from Liberia state that the present year has been prosperous for the colony, and that more had been exported within the preceding six months to Europe and America of products of Americo-Libarian labour than during the entire forty years of the previous existence of the settlement. It is added that "the shipment of slaves, or, as they are termed, emigrants," from the coast of Africa continues, that a large French vessel was lately at the Gaboon for a cargo of 400 or 500, and that two other ships were expected.

Professor Kiss, from Berlin, has shown his gratitude to the mineral sources of Carlsbad by presenting the town with a magnificent colossal tiger's head, in bronze, killing a serpent, which has been erected on the road to Marienbad, near the promenade, in such a way that the tiger's head emerges from a cavern, and creates in every spectator the illusion as if the rest of the body was in the cavern. On a slab under this fine piece of art are the words, "In grateful remembrance, by Kiss, in Berlin, 1859."

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—Last week the births of 917 boys and 840 girls (in all 1757 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58 the average number was 1407.—October is a healthy month in London. In the week that ended last Saturday the deaths were 696, having been above a thousand weekly—in some instances much above that point—during the previous three months. After reducing the mortality in corresponding weeks of the last ten years, 1849-58, to the extent of the deaths from epidemic cholera in two outbreaks, it will be found that the deaths returned for last week are less by nearly a hundred than the number that would arise under the average rate of mortality.

**ROYAL FREEMASONS' SCHOOL FOR FEMALE CHILDREN.**—The annual election of children into this school took place on Thursday week at the Freemasons' Tavern. John Udall, Esq., P.S.G.D., occupied the chair. From a brief report it appeared that the school was in a highly satisfactory state, and that the children were in good health. The income during the year was £3436 16s. 2d.; the expenditure nearly £2000—the balance being between £500 and £600 in the banker's hands, and £970 12s. 6d. expended in the purchase of £1000 stock in the Three per Cents. The report was received and adopted; after which a resolution was agreed to increasing the number of children from 70 to 80; but this resolution cannot be acted upon until after its confirmation at the quarterly court in January next. The vacancies in the school were six, for which there were nine candidates. The poll closed at three o'clock, and the six candidates having the highest numbers were declared duly elected. The proceedings then terminated.

**THE STRIKE IN THE BUILDING TRADES.**—At the close of last week there seemed some prospect, from fresh steps taken by the workmen, that the long-pending differences between the masters and the operatives engaged in the building trade were approaching to at least a partial termination; for, though certain proposals put forward by Mr. Ayrton, M.P., on behalf of the bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers, &c., proved abortive, the result of an interview between a deputation from the masons and the Central Association was calculated to afford some hope that between these parties a reconciliation might soon be effected. Unfortunately, this expectation has not been realised, and the breach continues as wide as ever it was. The masons appear to have drawn back from their original propositions, and, after yielding to a proposal to appoint Lords Brougham and Lyndhurst arbitrators, now will abide only by their own legal advisor, as to the legality of their by-laws. They also decline to withdraw the strike at Messrs. Trollope's. In a series of dictatorial resolutions they declare the terms they have submitted, and, if the masters do not at once withdraw the declaration, all further communications are to cease. It was not to be expected that the masters would accede to such terms, and they were accordingly rejected. In their reply the executive committee of the Central Association of Master Builders state that "they regret that the operative masons should decline to be bound by the reference to an eminent impartial authority for the revision of the rules and customs of their trade societies, and making them conformable to the laws of the realm. And the committee would further point out to the masons that the entire withdrawal of the declaration, as demanded by them, would admit the workmen of all other trades without any guarantee either that the strike at Messrs. Trollope's was withdrawn, or that the objectionable rules and practices of other trade societies would be modified." This long-protracted struggle seems, therefore, as far removed as ever from a settlement. The number of men reported by the secretary as having resumed work under the declaration was 10,740; and, in addition, 2100 had entered on establishments in which a shop-rule embodying the spirit of the declaration is adopted. Meanwhile the dividend to the locked-out continues the same: 4s. each was distributed on Monday, with 8s. and 12s. to Trollope's men, as before. The numbers on strike are now reduced to 5766—caused, it is asserted, by men getting work in shops where the "document" is not presented. Several firms, hitherto closed, have opened without the "document" during the week. An action brought by a locked-out mason named Stephens against his master, Tombs, in the Clerkenwell County Court, on Tuesday, derives considerable importance from the fact that the whole of the 7000 odd workmen locked out are in a similar position. Stephens claimed £2 as a week's wages in lieu of notice, the works at which he was employed having been closed suddenly, with those of the other master builders, on the 6th of August. The Judge decided in his favour, giving a verdict for the amount claimed, with costs.

**SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.**—The first of a course of lectures on social science was delivered on Tuesday night before a crowded audience in the lecture-room of this institution by Mr. William Ellis, the author of "The Religion of Common Life," and several other books on the subject of his address. The course is especially addressed to school-teachers, and its object is to point out the necessity of making social science a branch of school instruction. The lecture was introductory in its nature. Mr. Ellis said it was unnecessary to tell his hearers that the most mistaken and confused notions were afloat concerning the duties of schoolmasters. Parents frequently knew not what they would have their children become, and from prejudice and force of habit they often required schoolmasters to do things which ought not to be done by them. In every profession there were two qualifications requisite to ensure progress—first, an aptitude in applying the knowledge which had been so far acquired; and, secondly, a readiness in mastering and contriving to apply each addition to previous knowledge as fast as it was contributed. According to the present scheme of society, different wants were supplied from different sources. Bakers supplied bread; butchers, meat. The function of a schoolmaster was to induce good conduct. It was clear that bread possessing certain qualities conduced to the well-being of those who used it; so might it not be said that that conduct which conduced to the well-being of society was good, and that conduct which disregarded, injured, or impaired that well-being was bad? In this manner Mr. Ellis pointed out the necessity of studying the relations of different members of society. He then took a comprehensive view of his subject, and sketched out a plan for future operations. The lectures are to take place every Tuesday evening for some weeks to come; and, beginning with the simplest relations of capital and labour, they will pass under review all the varied and complicated phenomena of modern social life.

**THE CRACK IN "BIG BEN."**—The presence of the crack (says the *Times*) was ascertained curiously enough; and, from the very mode of its discovery, the extent of the mischief was placed beyond a doubt. Last Friday, as our readers may remember, was a wild and stormy day. The wind was rough in any place, but round the summit of the lofty clock tower it rushed and whistled, driving the clouds of sleet through the gilded apertures of the bell-chamber till the rain trickled down in little streams from Ben and his four assistants. In the afternoon Mr. Hart, one of the gentlemen connected with the works of the clock tower, was in the belfry when the hour struck. Looking at the moment towards Big Ben, he was at once surprised to perceive a minute row of bubbles spring from the wet bell's side with each stroke of the hammer. An instant's investigation was sufficient to show that these bubbles arose from the vibration of the air in the minute cracks we have already mentioned, and which the air and water had partly filled. Both cracks are within about two feet of each other, and both are on the opposite side of the bell to that where the ponderous hammer falls. One is about fifteen inches long, the second nearly two feet. Both extend from the sound-bow to the lip. Neither have gone through the substance of the bell, and are only just visible to scrutiny on the outside. Yet from the observations which have been made, and the reason there is to believe that the cracks have rather increased than diminished, it may be taken as certain that both fissures will soon make their way through the metal: so that, as we have said, the hours of Big Ben the Second are few indeed. The instant that this most unpleasant discovery was made, Mr. Denison communicated with Mr. Fitzroy, informing that gentlemen of the fact, and requesting that the Board of Trade would at once investigate the matter. As a preliminary step thereto the striking has been at once discontinued and the present state of the bell minutely examined.—Mr. Denison writes an indignant letter to the *Times*, defending himself, and alleging that flaws had been discovered in the casting, though they had been so ingeniously stuffed and varnished as to escape detection. Messrs. Mears deny this statement, and threaten Mr. Denison with an action at law.—A correspondent makes the following suggestion:—"Drill a hole at the extreme end of the crack, and run a whip-saw from the rim of the bell along the course of the fracture, and Big Ben will be himself again. I have tried this plan with perfect success. The reason a cracked bell sounds like no other earthly music is owing to the surfaces of the crack grating and hitting against each other with every vibration passing through them, and thus breaking and destroying the continuity of the wave. The key or pitch will not suffer, and the bell itself be rendered less likely to break or crack again, as the tension of its particles will be to this extent at least liberated. I am convinced the timbre or quality of tone will not be lessened, and, as the expense will be a mere trifle, it will be worth trying, if only as an experiment not likely again to offer on so large a scale."

**CHARGES AGAINST THE BISHOP OF BRECHIN.**—At the meeting of the annual synod of the Bishops of this Church, held at Edinburgh last week, a presentment or accusation was made against the Bishop of Brechin for teaching unsound doctrine on the question of the Eucharist. In particular, it was charged that the said Bishop taught and maintained, contrary to the 31st Article, "that the Eucharistic sacrifice is the same substantially with that of the cross," and pronounces that "no words of man can strengthen the tremendous and absolute identity of the two sacrifices." Several other charges of a similar kind were made against him, and he was allowed three months to prepare and lodge with the clerk of court his answers to the presentment, which is forthwith to be communicated to the party; and the synod is to meet on the 7th of February next, to hear parties in the case.

Mr. William Bean, of Scarborough, has sold a collection of fossils to the British Museum for £800.



## THE GREAT FIRE AT HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

At nine o'clock on the night of the 9th of September the little metropolis of the province of Nova Scotia was startled by the unwelcome sound of the firebells. Soon it became known that the flames were at work in the very centre of its budding magnificence, and with a fury that bade defiance to all counter-efforts. Houses and stores, wooden, brick, and stone, all alike fed the flames, until, of the two extensive blocks touching on Hollis and Barrington streets, with Granville-street (the Haligonian's paradise), running betwixt them, nothing escaped except one store, by saving which, by the way, the fire was prevented spreading over the town. The damage is considerable—about £200,000; the insurance covers £131,000 of the loss. Sixty of the finest buildings in Halifax, covering four acres of ground, were destroyed; two lives were also lost, and many persons received severe injuries. The first of the accompanying sketches gives a view of the fire in Granville-street, looking northward; the other represents the burning of a huge mishapen pile, nicknamed the "Coffin," in Ordnance-square. From the brilliant play of colours caused by the combustion of the inflammable materials with which it was filled, and from the danger caused by the proximity of the Ordnance Magazine, the excitement here was intense.

NEW FLORAL HALL,  
COVENT GARDEN.

THIS large iron structure, which is now nearly completed, has been erected for F. Gyo, Esq., the proprietor of the Royal Italian Opera (from the design of Edmund M. Barry, Esq., architect) by Mr. Henry Grissell, Regent's-canal ironworks, London. As most of our metropolitan readers are aware, the building runs parallel with the new Opera House, built by Messrs. Lucas (brothers), contractors, from the design of the same architect. The basement underneath the principal floor, and which is 17 feet high in the clear, contains an area of about 2500 square yards. The floor of the hall forms an excellent example of iron construction. It consists, longitudinally, of 47 cast-iron girders of great strength, with 240 others intersecting them transversely. These are flanged to support hollow tile arches turned between them. The longitudinal girders are 18 inches in depth, and the transverse ones 18 inches.

This ornamental structure has a frontage of 75 feet in Bow-street, forming one of the principal entrances; and the total length of the building is 280 feet. Transversely the building is divided into a nave and two side aisles, the former being 50 feet and the latter 12 feet 6 inches each, giving a clear width of 75 feet, as stated above. The roof is supported by ornamental cast-iron columns, 21 feet 6 inches apart, and 27 feet in height, between which are fixed ornamental cast-iron arched ribs. The columns support eight wrought-iron semicircular principals, connected with wrought-iron purlins, and filled in with sashbars glazed with bent glass, 21 oz. to the foot, which has been supplied by Messrs. Hartley and Co. The height from the floor to the crown of the arch is 52 feet. A lantern 6 feet wide, runs the entire length of the roof, supported by standards, between which are glazed louvres for ventilation. At the south end of the building is a handsome dome, 50 feet in diameter, and its extreme height is 91 feet from the floor of the hall. From the dome, extending towards Covent-garden, there is a roof of similar construction to that of the hall. The façade of the building, in a line with the front of the Piazza in Covent garden, is of a highly ornamental character, and somewhat similar to that in Bow-street. Within this there is another front, as high as the Piazza, forming a principal entrance from Covent-garden. Within the entrance is a flight of steps to the floor of the hall. The structure, when complete, will be a fine specimen of the iron architecture of the nineteenth century.

## READING HOP FAIR.

At the first hop fair held at Reading last week the corporate body generously placed the Corn Exchange and general market premises at the disposal of the committee for the purpose. The attendance of growers and dealers was large and the supply good, the number of pockets brought in being nearly five hundred, besides which a large quantity was represented by sample. The trade ruled rather dull. A strong proof that an extensive yield of hops has taken place in the district of Worcester during the present season is furnished by the fact that the hop guardians have been compelled to obtain the use of the large hall at the Guildhall to store hops in temporarily, their warehouses being choked up with the exuberance of the supply. The peculiar fragrance of the hop penetrates the whole building. The fair,



THE FIRE IN GRANVILLE-STREET

which began on Wednesday week, closed on the following day, having fully realised in point of success the expectations of its promoters. At the close of the fair at four o'clock the Mayor of Reading addressed the growers and buyers, thanking them for the cordial support which they had given to the inaugural fair by their attendance in such large numbers. A vote of thanks was passed to the Mayor, and a merchant from the Borough expressed the gratification the dealers had felt in witnessing the satisfactory arrangements made by the authorities, and his conviction that the fair was well established. The Mayor said he was desirous of receiving any suggestion as to improvements

rock, which stretched across the valley, and formed the original barrier to the escape of the water. There is a waste weir of 150 feet in length for the spontaneous discharge of the water in floods and large sluices or openings in the masonry, for aiding the discharge of the water in heavy rain, and for supplying the river below and assisting the compensation to be given from Loch Venachar. The sluices are closed by doors, which slide on brass faces, and are raised and lowered by means of a screw working within an iron box or headstock, two of which are seen fixed in the photograph. Provision is also made for the passage of fish up the stream from the river to the lake by what are called "salmon-ladders," which consist of a long

slope broken into a series of steps by cross stones up which the fish leap. There are two "ladders" or slopes at the Loch Katrine outlet to suit the varying height of the water.

The spot at which these works are constructed is singularly beautiful and picturesque, but it is rarely visited by tourists. It is almost inaccessible to the pedestrian, and is cut off from Loch Katrine by a projecting promontory which almost meets the opposite shore, forming a small lower lake, at the foot of which the works are situated.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Thursday week, within the precincts of Harrow School. Last year the association made Guildhall its head-quarters, and by that means represented the London section of the society. This year it was the turn of Middlesex, and the school of Harrow did the sponsorial office for the county. Apart from the intrinsic fitness of the locality for an antiquarian gathering, many considerations converged to render the proceedings of the day peculiarly interesting. Nothing could be more gratifying than the day's proceedings. In the absence of Dr. Vaughan, who was prevented by indisposition from presiding, the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, Vicar of Harrow, took the chair at the meeting which was held in the course of the afternoon in the Speech Room. A paper was read on monumental brasses, another upon the history of Harrow, and another upon the registry. In the Statute room were exhibited some very interesting relics. Perhaps the object which excited the most attention was the ivory chalice out of which, it was alleged, Archbishop Laud took the sacramental wine on the morning of his execution. Letters of apology for not being able to attend the meeting were read from Mr. Beresford Hope, Lord Lonsborough, and other archaeological celebrities; but the reunion, although it might have derived from the presence of a few more friends, was very satisfactory.



"THE COFFIN" IN ORDNANCE-SQUARE, IN FLAMES.





THE HOP FAIR AT READING, HELD IN THE CORN EXCHANGE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE FLORAL ARCADE, ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE, COVENT-GARDEN.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



## NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE Ring have had a wet and yet a lively time of it at Newmarket this week. Musjid, who has been suffering from warbles so much since the Derby that it has often been necessary to throw him up in his work, paid in his great match to Promised Land; and Leamington did the same in "The Whip" to Saunterer, who will be seen, it is said, on the turf no more. On Monday Lord Fitzwilliam brought out a two-year-old, thus disproving the report that in future he did not intend to run them at that age. The Clearwell Stakes showed that Thormanby has lost form since Ascot, or that the two crack Newminster fillies have improved. When they met there in the New Stakes he gave Contadina and Aurora each 7lb., and beat one by a neck and the other by half a length. Now Contadina receives only 2lb., and beats him by three parts of a length; while Aurora receives 6lb., and beats him by a length. As regards the fillies, the Ascot running is confirmed, as the 3lb. which Contadina had to concede just reversed the previous "neck" decision. Seeing that Mr. Crawford had to pay 1150 guineas this year, at Doncaster, for a half-sister to Musjid, "Mr. Robinson" was in high luck to get his full-sister, the autumn before, for only 300 guineas. Newminster's stock have won about sixty times this year, making upwards of £10,000 in stakes. The Rawcliffe Stud Farm is at last getting a rich reward with its stain of old Beeching; and we find that the stock bred and sold there have won £8000 in stakes alone this year. Let us hope that with such encouraging prospects we may never again hear of a sale adjournment.

The Cesarewitch brought out thirty-five horses, and Mr. Thomas Parr was within half a head of repeating his Weathergale trick. As it was, his Gaspard got beaten very easily, after the dead heat, by Artless, to whom he gave 21lb. Prior was in the dead heat for first place in 1887, and in the dead heat for second place in 1888, but she took no part in this one, and was fifth, behind Clydesdale and Mazzini. Special Licence "came" as dangerously in the betting on the Friday as Hobbio Noble did before the Cambridgeshire; but it meant nothing this time. The eight-year-old Winkfield showed on Wednesday that some of his Ascot Cup form is in him yet; Wrestler (rather a mysterious horse) was among the winners; and so was Seclusion, who had not much to beat. At the Caledonian Hunt, Underhand, First Lord, and Awful got eight out of the eleven races, and the former's half-brother Upperhand won the best Two-Year-Old Stakes at Richmond. Bedford never had a better meeting; and the Lord Chancellor and Lord Wensleydale were both present in the Grand Stand. Ipswich and Kelso meetings begin on Wednesday, and Northallerton on Friday; and with the latter meeting the Yorkshire race circuit closes.

Blue Steel, who is said to be Mr. Borron's best, quite recovered the character at Bendor which he lost at Biggar. Seagull beat Charge in the Cup, at the same meeting, but Bit of Lace got the better of him in his next course. Camdon Town added another wreath to Judge in the Bective Cup, and Barrator was alike successful with his son, Battle Array, at Audlem. Wiltshire Amesbury Champion begins on Monday, Market Weighton on Tuesday, and South Lancashire (O), at Southport, on Wednesday.

The English Eleven had a very easy victory over the Canada Twenty-two, and only lost two wickets in their second innings. The Twenty-two played the fast-bowling of Jackson and Caffyn very successfully, but George Parr's slowers were fatal, and they quite lost heart as man after man was caught or bowled out by the pet of Nottinghamshire. Not content with this, he made 24—the largest innings on his side; while Caffyn's wicket fell for 18. Fisher bowled them both out, and two of our other champions to boot.

## NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.—MONDAY.

Renewal of the Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Sequidilla, 1. Madrigal filly, 2. Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs.—Pelicitas, 1. Soberasides, 2. Fifty Pounds.—Thunderbolt, 1. Tyrant, 2. Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Claire, 1. Newstead, 2.

## TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Creeping Kate, 1. Nutfield, 2. Sweepstakes of 20 sovs.—Brother to Remedy, 1. Herman, 2. Clearwell Stakes.—Aurora, 1. Contadina, 2. Royal Stakes.—Luff, 1. Van Diemen, 2. Cesarewitch Stakes.—Artless, 1. Gaspard, 2. Selling Handicap Sweepstakes.—Amsterdam, 1. Circassia, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Raspberry, 1. Coxcomb, 2.

## WEDNESDAY.

Outlands Plate.—Wrestler, 1. Bastion, 2. Town Plate.—Winkfield, 1. Scribbler, 2. Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Harry Stanley, 1. Bal Esperanza, 2. Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Ringlet, 1. Stolzenfels, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Raspberry, 1. Miss Eleanor, 2. Bedford Stakes.—Seclusion, 1. Jason, 2. Select Stakes.—North Lincoln walked over.

## THURSDAY.

Brethby Stakes.—Vesta, 1. Lady Falconer, 2. £50 Plate.—Br. to Rainbow, 1. Weatherbound, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Pomona, 1. Twang, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Hop Merchant, 1. Pusee, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Infanta, 1. New Brighton, 2. Handicap Sweepstakes.—The Greek, 1. Ochiltree, 2. £100 Handicap Plate.—Lady Alice, 1. Joskin, 2.

CRICKET.—The Great Match between England and Canada: The cricket-match at Montreal finished on the morning of Tuesday, the 27th ult., in an easy victory for the Eleven of England. The Twenty-two of Canada scored 85 in the first innings, and 63 in the second; total, 148. The Eleven made, first innings, 117; second (for two wickets), 32. Caffyn and Jackson bowled against the Twenty-two at first; but, runs being got off the fast bowling, Parr was put on with the "slowers," which proved very destructive. The admirable fielding of the Eleven was much admired. There were six thousand spectators present on the last day. The special correspondent of the *New York Herald* says:—"The English Eleven play splendidly, and it is a perfect picture to see them; but they will find their equals in the Twenty-two at Hoboken."

United Service Club v. The Athenaeum: This match took place on Friday week, on the Surrey Ground, Kennington Oval, and was the return game. Score:—United Service, first innings, 40; second innings, 43. Athenaeum, first innings, 36; second innings, 51.

Grand Cricket Week at the Viceroyal Lodge, Dublin: His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle entertained during last week several members of the Zingari Cricket Club at the Viceroyal Lodge. The party assembled on Friday, the 23rd of September, and commenced their cricket campaign on the following day. On Saturday evening the Lord Lieutenant kindly condescended to accept the freedom of the Zingari, presented with an appropriate address, to which His Excellency responded in his usual graceful and happy strain. Monday—Cricket: The Zingari v. the Military. In the evening the whole party repaired to the Music Hall to hear a concert by Belletti, Joachim, and Jenny Lind. Tuesday was an off-day. Lord Seaton, most fortunately, had fixed an inspection of three regiments of cavalry—a pretty sight—on the Fifteen Acres. In the evening His Excellency gave a grand ball at the Viceroyal Lodge to upwards of 500 of the nobility, aristocracy, and military of Ireland, on which occasion His Excellency and all the members of the Zingari were seated in the front of the hall, and the rooms were tastefully decorated with the Zingari flags and beautiful designs in flowers of the gay colours—black, red, and gold. Dancing was kept up till past five o'clock, yet by eleven on Wednesday the Zingari colours were gallantly hunting over the Phoenix Park club-ground, where the Wanderers had for two days to contend against the Civilian of Ireland, whom they beat. On Friday the last review of the year at the Curragh took place, His Excellency kindly finding steeds for the whole Zingari party. Saturday—Cricket: The Zingari v. the Military, the former beating; and, in the evening, Piccolomini at the Opera. The weather was lovely throughout the whole meeting.

The Revising Barrister for Finsbury has struck off the whole of the Charterhouse brethren, eighty in number, from the voting list, on the ground that they "cannot let their houses, in the whole or in part, nor even receive inmates or guests therein, except with the assent of their superiors." The claims of the "officers" of the institution, embracing the preacher, reader, master, &c., were then disallowed, and the names struck from the list of persons entitled to vote.

TICKETED GOODS IN SHOP WINDOWS.—Williams v. Glace, an action heard in the Clerkenwell County Court last Saturday, may be useful for ladies who go shopping. The plaintiff was a milliner, whose attention was one day attracted to the shop of the defendant, a draper, by some velvet in one of the windows, ticketed "All these fancy velvets, 2s. 6d." She entered, and asked for two yards, for which she was charged 9s. 11d. instead of 5s. She paid, but brought the present action to recover the excess. Defendant and his shopman first said the piece chosen was not with those marked 2s. 6d., but afterwards admitted that "the money would have been returned if the plaintiff had not been uncivil." The Judge gave a decision in favour of the milliner, with costs.

## DESPERATE AFRAY WITH PIRATES ON SHIPBOARD.

THE *Ararat*, a barque of 200 tons, employed in conveying convicts to Bombay, and commanded by Captain Corryea, was the scene, on the 25th of June last, of a bloody and prolonged fight between the slender guard and a large body of desperate pirates who were being conveyed to Bombay from Penang.

With 50 pirates on board, 12 ordinary convicts, a guard of 15 European Madras Artillerymen, and eight sepoy of the Marine Battalion, the *Ararat* left Singapore on the 19th of June, and arrived at Penang in the evening of the 24th. Twelve convicts were here added to the gang, making 74 in all. On the night of the 25th a few got loose and contrived to murder the sentry and liberate their companions. The captain and mate were on deck, and, divining the meaning of the noise, rushed for their pistols.

We continue the account from the *Standard*:—"The captain, it seems, on reaching the deck could just discern that the convicts were making their way aft. They had advanced as far as the stern of the long-boat when he fired into them. Still they came on, a tumultuous rush, yelling like fiends, and heaving before them blocks, handspikes, lollystones, hawwood, curry-stuff, grinders—anything, in fact, they could lay hands on. Captain Corryea was severely struck by some of these missiles, as were also several of the guard, who had by this time joined the captain (the crew—Lascars and Spaniards—being altogether without arms, having made their way into the rigging) on the poop. The gallant party had no thought, however, of acting on the defensive, but, jumping to the quarter-deck, commenced a hand-to-hand fight with the scoundrels. Both the captain and guard fired into them as fast as they could load, using also their cutlasses and bayonets to keep them at bay. They had desperate men to deal with. No sooner was a musket fired than a rush was made upon it before it could be reloaded, but in no one instance did they succeed in wrenching it from the grip that held it for life or death. One bayonet was their only spoil. During the whole time they kept up a shower of the missiles described above, and it is only wonderful that more mischief was not done by them. Inch by inch, however, the captain and his party gained ground, advancing purposely with caution, lest from behind the water-casks a rush might be made upon them, and their arms (their salvation) be seized. And here we have to record an instance of courage as rare as heroic. Some ten minutes or so after the outbreak, amid an uproar as if of hell let loose, arising from men who were thirsting for blood, the captain's wife took her part in the fray by loading and continuing to reload her husband's pistols and passing them up from the cuddy skylight. As each hatch was gained it was seized by the guard and fastened down. After an hour's hard fighting the convicts were driven on to the topgallant forecabin, where they were charged with the bayonet, and several run through or driven over the bows. Two or three were seen to lay hold of the foretop-gallant-studding-sail, which was lying on the forecabin, and jump overboard with it. They were shot from the poop and quarter-deck, as well as the darkness permitted their being made out.

"The deck now being clear, lights were brought. Many attempts had been made to get lights during the fight, but as soon as one appeared it was knocked over by the convicts, and the whole work was done in almost solid darkness. The sights which the light revealed were horrid. Here a man with a gashed face, there another cut almost in two, there another riddled with the bayonet, there one, yet living, with four bullets through him. The aspect of the place was that of a slaughter-house.

"When the convicts were mustered in the morning it was found that 28 were dead or missing—23 out of 60 who came on deck. The remaining 32, with the exception of three wounded, were treated to three dozen each."

THE POTATO EPIDEMIC.—We are afraid (says the *Manchester Guardian*) that, as regards a very large tract of potato culture in this part of the kingdom, the disease this year will be found to be as extensively fatal in its ravages as in almost any year. Indeed, many of the growers compare the state of their potatoes at the present moment with what they remember of the year 1846, and pronounce them as bad if not worse than in that year.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT AGECROFT COLLIERY, PENDLETON.—On Saturday afternoon, as some colliers were working in the Agecroft Colliery, Pendleton, belonging to Messrs. Knowles, and were engaged in removing some props, a quantity of coal fell, and the gas which was set free was ignited by a candle which one of the men held in his hand. An explosion followed, injuring three men. One of them, Thomas Collier, was so much hurt that he died on Tuesday, but the other men are recovering.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH the dividend payments have been commenced at the Bank of England there has been no important movement in the market for Home Securities. The purchases of stock on account of the public have been comparatively small, the supply in the hands of the dealers is very limited, and the Government broker has, for the present, ceased to invest in Consols for the savings-banks. We may observe, however, that prices generally have shown considerable firmness, and that the tendency in them has been to advance. In the value of the Unfunded Debt very little change has taken place, but the quotations of most Indian Securities have steadily improved.

There has been much less activity in the silver market, at 5s. 2d. per ounce for bars; and 5s. 6d. for Mexican dollars. The steamer for Bombay has taken out £85,830 in gold, and £237,600 in silver, besides £10,000 in gold for the Mauritius. The imports of bullion have been under £400,000, about one half of which has been sent into the Bank of England, the remainder having been forwarded to the Continent.

As regards the state of the Money Market, we may observe that it continues in a healthy state. The demand for accommodation is active; nevertheless, owing to the large amounts of unemployed capital on hand, the rates of discount have not improved. The rates current in Lombard-street for the best paper are as follows:—Short bills, 2½ to 2½; three months', 2½ to 2½; four months', 2½ to 2½; and six months', at 3 to 3½ per cent. In the Stock Exchange money has continued abundant at 1½ to 2 per cent.

The Council for India have now on hand a surplus of about £2,000,000, which will shortly be offered in the market for one and two months. The supply of bullion now on passage from Australia is valued at nearly £1,000,000.

Most of the Continental exchanges continue favourable to this country; but at Calcutta, a further advance of from 1 to 2 per cent has taken place in them. We may, therefore, look forward to further heavy shipments of silver during the remainder of the year.

The monthly return of the Bank of Austria states the notes in circulation at 472,191,761 florins, and the specie in reserve at only 70,000,163 florins. There is, therefore, no immediate prospect of a resumption of specie payments on the part of the Bank.

The dealings in National Securities on Monday were limited; nevertheless, prices ruled steady:—Consols, for Money, were done at 95½; and for November, 95½. India Stock left off at 21 to 21½; and India Scrip, 4½ to 4½ prem. India Debentures were at 95½; India Bonds, 4s. dis. to par; and Exchequer Bills, 24s. to 27s. prem. Very little change took place in the quotations on Tuesday, and the market closed as follows:—Bank Stock, 221; Reduced Three per Cents, 94½; Consols, for Money, 95½; New Three per Cents, 95½; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 90½; India Stock, 21½; India Five per Cents, 101½; Ditto Scrip, 101½; Ditto Debentures, 95½; Consols, for Account, Nov. 8, 95½; Exchequer Bills, 24s. to 25s. prem. In the early part of the day, on Wednesday, Consols were somewhat active, at 95½ to 96; but, as it was stated that the Emperor of the French is about to make a heavy demand upon Sardinia for the expenses of the war in Italy, the price subsequently declined to 95½, the last account figure being 95½ to 95½; Bank Stock, 219 to 221; India Stock, 217 to 220; India Debentures, New, 95½; India Bonds, 3s. dis. to par; Exchequer Bills, 24s. to 27s. prem. India Scrip touched 5 prem. On Thursday the market was very quiet, and Consols were done at 95½ to 96; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents marked 94½; India Loan Debentures, 1858, 96½; Ditto, 1859, 95½; and Exchequer Bills, 24s. to 27s. prem.; Bank Stock was 221; and India Stock, 101½ to 102.

Compared with several previous weeks rather an extensive business has been transacted in most Foreign Bonds, and, in some instances, prices have had an upward tendency. The leading quotations are as follows:—Brazilian Five per Cents, 101; Ditto, 1829 and 1830, 101½; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1852, 95; Ditto, 1858, 95½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 70½; Chilean Six per Cents, 104 ex div.; Chilean Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 89; Danish Five per Cents, 101; Ecuador New Consolidated, 101; Grenada New Active Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 17½; Mexican Three per Cents, 22½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 90½; Ditto, Uribarren, 87½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 69½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 46½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 90½; Russian Three per Cents, 67½; Ditto Scrip, 4½ to 4½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 87; Spanish Three per Cents, 40½; Ditto New, Deferred, 84½; Ditto, Passive, 11½; Ditto, Committee's Certificate of Coupon, not funded, 4½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 80; Ditto New, 66½; Turkish Four per Cents, 103; Venezuela Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 27½; Ditto One per Cent, 14½; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 99; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 66; Dutch Four per Cents, 100.

The dealings in Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been only moderate; nevertheless, late rates have been well supported:—Australasia have marked 81; Bank of Egypt, 21½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 16½ ex div.; Commercial of Canada, 23½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 15½; London and County, 30½; London Joint-Stock, 31; London and Westminster, 51; Oriental, 33½; Ottoman, 17½ ex div.; Provincial of Ireland, 72 ex div.; and Union of London, 27.

Colonial Government Securities have been in fair demand, as follows:—Canada Six per Cents at 114½; New Brunswick, 111½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1888 and upwards, 100½; Nova Scotia Sterling Debentures, 109½; and Victoria Five per Cents, 109½ ex div.

Miscellaneous Securities have ruled inactive. Anglo-Mexican Mint Shares have realised 15; Berlin Waterworks, 4½; Australian Agricultural,

30; Crystal Palace, 12; General Steam, 20½; North British Australasian, 7½; Oriental Gas, 1; Royal Mail Steam, 52½; Submarine Telegraph Scrip. 1; Van Diemen's Land, 13½.

The Railway Share Market may be described as tolerably firm, under the influence of steady traffic receipts, but the business done has been by no means extensive. The London and North-Western traffic return shows an increase of 47258; the Great Western, an increase of 22343; the Great Northern an increase of 216; and the London and South-Western an increase of 22585, when compared with the corresponding week in 1888. The following are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 89; Cornwall, 5½; Eastern Counties, 54½; Great Northern, 102½; Great Western, 63½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 96; London and Blackwall, 65½; London and North-Western, 94; London and South-Western, 94; Midland, 105; North British, 59½ ex new; North-Eastern—Borwick, 88½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 38; South Devon, 46½; South-Eastern, 76½; South Wales, 72 ex div.; Vale of Neath, 60.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Chester and Holyhead, 43½; Gloucester and Dean Forest, 27; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2½; Midland—Bradford, 90½; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 100½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern Five per Cents, 117; Ditto, redeemable at 10 per cent prem., 109½; Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 98; Ditto Four per Cent, 90½; Ditto Five per Cent, 101½; Midland—Bristol and Birmingham, 139½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, 103½; Ditto, Leicester and Hitchin, 95; Ditto, Seven per Cent, 182½; Ditto, 1867, 73; Great Indian Peninsula, 96½; Ditto, New, 3; Great Western of Canada, 14; Ditto, New, 8½; Madras, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 82; Ditto Five per Cents, 92½; Ditto, Fourth Extension, 34.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 43; Bahia and San Francisco, 4; Great Luxembourg, 7½; Recife and San Francisco, 10½; Sambre and Meuse, Five-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 8½.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE (Oct. 10).—Only a moderate supply of English wheat, chiefly in poor condition, was on offer in today's market. For nearly all kinds the demand ruled steady at an advance in the quotations of 1s. per quarter. There was an improved feeling in the inquiry for foreign wheat, and in some instances the currencies were 1s. per quarter higher. In floating cargoes of grain off Falmouth a good business was transacted at extreme rates. Malt and grinding barley was taken off readily, at fully late prices; but distilling sorts were neglected. Malt realised full prices, but the demand for it was wholly in retail. The oat trade was rather heavy, at 6d. per quarter less money. Beans and peas were a slow sale, at late rates; but flour commanded rather more attention.

Oats.—The amount of business transacted here to-day was rather limited; nevertheless, compared with Monday, no change took place in the quotations. English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 7s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; ditto, white, 7s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 7s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; rye, 8s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; grinding barley, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.; malt, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 7d.; brown ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; Kingston and Ware, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 7d.; Chesham, 6s. 2d. to 6s. 4d.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; potato, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.; Youghal and Cork, black, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.; white, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.; tick beans, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 1d.; grey peas, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; white, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; boliers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; per quarter; town-made flour, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; town households, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; country marks, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; per 280 lb.; American flour, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. per barrel; French ditto, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. per sack.

Wheat.—The transactions generally continue on a very moderate scale. Compared with last week, however, no quotable change has taken place in prices.

Linseed, English, crushing, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; Calcutta, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; per quarter; red clover 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; white ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; hempseed, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; per quarter; coriander, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; ditto, white, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; tares, 8s. to 10s. per bushel. English rapeseed, new, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; ditto, foreign, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; rape cakes, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; per ton; canary, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d. per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4-lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 42s. 5d.; barley, 35s. 8d.; oats, 21s. 7d.; rye, 30s. 10d.; beans, 38s. 3d.; peas, 38s. 4d.

The 52s. Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 42s. 5d.; barley, 35s. 8d.; oats, 21s. 7d.; rye, 30s. 10d.; beans, 38s. 3d.; peas, 38s. 4d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 124,197; barley, 49,219; oats, 19,090; rye, 333; beans, 6592; peas, 2263 quarters.

The demand for all kinds continues very inactive. In prices, however, no change has taken place. The stock in London is 44,000,000lb., against 60,500,000lb. at the corresponding period in 1888.

Sugar.—Nearly all raw qualities have been in improved request, and prices are well supported. West India has realised 35s. to 4s. 6d.; Mauritius, 28s. to 4s. 6d.; Madras, Native, 28s. to 30s.; and Cuba muscovado, 35s. to 36s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods move off slowly, at late currencies. Prices are firm, at 41s. 6d. to 42s. per cwt.

Coffee.—The demand for most descriptions has fallen off, and in some instances the currencies have had a drooping tendency. The supply on offer is moderately good.

Rice.—Large sales of cleaned rice have been made, chiefly for export. Other descriptions support previous rates.

Provisions.—Fine foreign butter moves off steadily, at very full prices; but other qualities are a slow inquiry. In the value of English and Irish parcels no quotable change has taken place. Bacon is dull, and rather cheaper. In the value of other provisions we have no alteration to notice.

Tallow.—The demand has become more active, and P. Y. C. on the spot has sold at 58s. to 58s. 3d. and 58s. 6d. per cwt. For forward delivery very little is doing.

Oils.—Lined oil moves off slowly, at 28s. 6d. per ton on the spot. Most other oils support late currencies. Spirits of turpentine, 34s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum is in fair request, at last week's prices. Proof Leeswards, 2s. to 2s. 2d.; and proof East India, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 11d. per gallon. Brandy is firm, at fully the late advance in the quotations.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 24 10s. to 24 4s.; clover ditto, 23 15s. to 25 5s.; and straw, 41 4s. to 41 10s. per load. A slow trade.

Cattle.—Best house cows, 13s. to 13s. 6d.; Hartley's, 13s. to 14s. 9d.; and manufacturers, 12s. 3d. to 13s. 6d. per ton.

Hops.—There is a full average business doing in nearly all new hops, at very full prices. The duty is called £305,000 to £310,000.

Wool.—The market, generally, is heavy, at late rates.

Patent.—The supplies are good, and the demand is inactive, at from 70s. to 110s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—(Thursday, Oct. 12).—About an average time of year supply of beasts was on sale here to-day, as to number, but the general quality of the stock was inferior. The beef trade ruled steady, at fully Monday's advance in the quotations. We were but moderately supplied with sheep, and all breeds sold steadily, at prices quite equal to those realised on Monday. Calves—the supply of which was rather limited—were in active request, at an improvement on last week's prices, at 2s. 2d. to 4d. per lb. top quotation being 5s. per 8 lb. There was rather more doing in pigs and mutton, at extreme rates. For 8 lb. to 10 lb. the old—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 10d. to 3s. 12d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; prime Scots, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; prime ditto, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; large hogs, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; neat small porkers, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; sucking calves, 18s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1112; cows, 140; sheep, 4922; calves, 159; pigs, 412. Foreign: Beasts, 200; sheep, 1390; calves, 81.

Neat and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderately good, and the trade, generally, is steady, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lb. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERRICK.

HAMBURG, October 8.—Our grain market was very excited at the commencement of the week, and several extensive transactions have taken place, but the advanced rates asked since have checked the demand, and we now quote for 61 lb. Holstein, 41s. 6d. to 41s. 10d. Lower Elbe, Unpland, 40s. 4d. to 40s. 8d. From exports 41s. 6d. to 42s. 10d. per quarter. For 6 lb. was granted for 62 lb. to 63 lb. Danish, and 43s. 6d. for 63 lb. to 64 lb. Holstein and Fehmarn for present shipment, at 44s. 6d. to 45s. 6d. per quarter, and 45s. 6d. to 46s. 6d. for higher prices are asked. For spring shipment 1s. more was paid, and sellers thereat. A variety of all descriptions is dull of sale, and late prices are barely maintained. The same refers to oats. New wheat from Denmark are held firm at 31s. 6d. to 31s. 10d. per quarter and sellers are retiring. Beans from hence 38s. 6d. to 39s. 9d. per 512 lb. cwt., and in fair supply and demand.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

## FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7.

## BANKRUPTS.

A. A. WILDBORE, Old-street, Middlesex, chemist.—D. GOODMAN, Cardiff, watch maker.—T. TIDSWELL, Nottingham, lace-maker.—C. TEMPLE, Fife, Yorkshire, lodging house-keeper.—C. TABBERER, Balford, Warwickshire, bookseller.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

H. THOMSON, senior, Leamington, miller.—J. DICKSON, Room House, Lanarkshire, carter.—G. BARCLAY, Palaeis, Dumfriesshire, farmer.

## TUESDAY, OCT. 11.

## BANKRUPTS UNNULLED.

N. TAYLOR, Kingston-upon-Hull, linen-draper.—O. EVANS, Liverpool, innkeeper.

## BANKRUPTS.

C. BOLTON, Moreton-street, Pinxton, upholsterer.—J. BARRS, Sedgley, chemist.—E. HOGGIE, Shrewsbury, boot and shoe maker.—J. JACKSON, Digby, Lincolnshire, cattle dealer.—M. W. BAWDEN, Liskeard, Cornwall, assayer of minerals.—G. HEARN, Truro, Cornwall, grocer.—E. POSTILL, York, druggist.—T. HARTER



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"UNDINE DISCOVERING HERSELF TO THE KNIGHT HULDBRAND."—BY F. WYBURD.

In the present picture Mr. Wyburd ventures upon one of the most trying and interesting situations in modern German romance—the fascinating but lost spirit of the waters discovering herself to her Christian husband.

The face of the speaker is marked with strong emotion: her full-orbed blue eyes look up with piercing intentness, but trembling misgiving, to mark the effect of her startling avowal upon the mortal she loves so well. The figure altogether is interesting and picturesque. Her golden locks, carelessly parted, hang down over her fair shoulders, and, clad in a loose white drapery, she lights up the centre of the picture with an almost fairy sheen. Behind her is a rocky cascade, which tells of her home and origin. On the other hand, the attitude and expression of the knight are those of extreme bewilderment and melancholy; and the wild gloom of the cavernous retreat, though not quite the spot described in the story, assimilates well with the pervading sentiment. This ingenious and well-studied composition has been executed by Mr. Wyburd in his usual careful and finished manner. It was exhibited last season at the Royal Academy, and has since been selected by the committee of the Glasgow Art-Union as one of the prizes for the current year.

It is the morning after their marriage, Sir Huldbrand and Undine having walked abroad into the wild country so lately covered by the surging waters. She has already thrown out some observations which cause her husband strange fears and emotions.

At length he carries her across the stream to the same little island from which, on the night of their meeting, he had returned her to the fisherman. The story goes on thus:—

"Arrived there, he sat her down on the soft grass, and would fain have placed himself beside his lovely burden, but she said, 'No—there—opposite to me—I would read in your eyes, even before your lips have spoken—and now listen attentively to what I have to say.' She began:—

"You should know, my beloved, that in the elements there are beings like unto yourself in their external seeming, and who yet are seldom visible to creatures of the earth. The wondrous salamanders glitter and sport in fire; the dark, malicious gnomes dwell in the bosom of the earth; the sylphs inhabit in the air; the water-spirits, an extensive race, live in the brooks, and the rivers, and the seas. Lovely is their dwelling in crystal caves, through which shines the heaven with its suns and stars. Lofly trees of coral, bearing azure and scarlet fruit, bloom sparklingly in their gardens; their walks are over the pure seasand, and over beautiful shells of every colour that is shining in the rainbow. . . . They who dwell there are beautiful to look at, more beautiful than the race of men—I—I am one of them. . . . 'We should be far happier than you other human beings—for human beings we call ourselves, as indeed we are in our outward nature—but with all this there is one great evil coupled. We and our fellows

in the other elements, moulder and pass away, soul and body, so that no trace of us is left behind—when you of the earth wake to a purer life, we remain where the sand and the flint, and the wind and the wave, remain. The elements quicken us, oftentimes obey us while we live—but scatter us into dust when we are dead; still we live merrily, without troubling ourselves about the time to come, like the birds of the forest, and the fishes of the water, and the many other children of kind nature. All, however, would be greater than they are—and thus it was the ambition of my father, a mighty Prince in the Mediterranean, that his only daughter should have a soul, though with it she should suffer the miseries incident to its possession. But one of our race can only gain that object by the most intimate connection of love with a being of the earth. I have gained it, and you I have to thank for the precious boon; you, would I love with unutterable affection—and you I shall still thank for it, if you do not make my life my misery. For what will become of me should you shun me and drive me from your side? Yet, by deceit, I would not hold you. If, then, you resolve on my rejection, do it now, return to the shore alone, and I will plunge into this brook, who is my uncle, and here, in the forest, away from his friends, leads his hermit life."

"She would have said more, but Huldbrand embraced her with the tenderest emotion, and bore her back again to the land. Here first amidst tears and kisses, he swore never to desert her."



## FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN ITALY.

**TURIN.**  
I TOLD you in my last letter that the question of the Legations was at this juncture the gravest element in all the Italian difficulty, since it is one which not only brings forward a most knotty political problem, but, far worse than this, leads into the field of discussion a class of men—the priests—of all others the most wrongheaded, rash, and intolerant. The French Bishops in general, Monsignor of Poitiers in particular, have distinguished themselves by declarations on the question of the Pope's temporal power, which, if accepted, not only defy any interference with his frontiers, but reject all intervention whatsoever on the subject of reforms or changes in his Government. Now, although you gentlemen of England may not attach any greater significance to these documents than you would accord to the roarings of that Lion of Judah, Dr. M. Hale, or to the pretentious exaggerations of a Synod of Thurles, with the important signature of Paul Cullen attached to them, very different is the case in France and with the Emperor of the French. Any one who has bestowed sufficient attention on the career of the present Emperor will not have failed to recognise the almost ostentatious deference he has ever shown to the Church. Ever placing its gorgeous displays and splendid ceremonies in the van of all his enterprises, he has assumed to say that without its blessing he undertakes nothing—ambitions nothing. It is well known how deeply and how ardently he planned, plotted, and intrigued to secure the presence of the Holy Father at his coronation, and how he at last preferred rather to forego the entire celebration than see it deficient in that grandest element of solemnity. The project was resisted by Antonelli and the Austrian party at Rome, and to that resistance and that defeat are to be traced all the alleged grievances France imputed to the Austrian rule in Lombardy—the insolent reproach administered to M. Hübner on the New Year's-day reception at the Tuilleries, the campaign of Italy, and the reverse of Solferino.

They who are fond of tracing great events in the world's history to insignificant causes may remember how a casual contradiction between Louis XIV. and his Minister De Louvois about the size of a window at Versailles led to one of the most sanguinary of all European wars, and they can now add to the list of such incidents: how an abortive intrigue to induce an old priest to undertake a journey to Paris conduced to a terrible struggle, and ended in the dismemberment of an empire.

I hope I have not written to you so entirely in vain that I have need to vindicate myself against any charge of Austrianism. The wrongs and mistakes of the Imperial rule in Lombardy deserve all the punishment they have incurred; but it is well to bear in mind how various and discrepant were the objects of those who first instituted the Italian struggle, and not alone, for a due understanding of the past, but as helping us to comprehend the difficulties of the future.

To humble Austria, to dispute with her the sway and pre-eminence she exercised in Italy, and, above all, to impress upon the Pope that his real strength, his true support, lay in France, were the great incentives to the mind of Louis Napoleon. Had his compassion been really moved by the "cries and means of suffering Italy" he would have begun his campaign of liberation in Naples, and not in Lombardy. Had the question been the redress of wrongs, it was to the south, and not to the north, he would have addressed his efforts. But the real issue was, who was to exercise the protectorate over Italy? Who was to have the Pope so much his vassal as to secure all the allegiance of the Church? This contest has for the present been decided in favour of France. But now comes the difficulty of enjoying the victory.

If the French Emperor's efforts should only end in replacing a powerful national sentiment—a strong Italy, instead of an Austrian supremacy—he will have, in reality, gained nothing by all his victories of Magenta and Solferino. Over a United Italy his influence would be comparatively slight; over a Confederation of Italian States he would rule supreme. Hence his reluctance to listen to the demands of Modena and Tuscany for annexation; hence his support of those exiled Princes, for whom he cannot personally have any sympathy or regard.

And, now, what is to be done with the Duchies? The last project—some attribute it to M. Ricasoli—is curious enough, at least it will recall somewhat strange to Englishmen, that the best model for imitation Italian statesmen can discover is—"Ireland before the Act of Union": that is to say, Tuscany is to be connected with Sardinia, but to have her own Parliament, her own laws, and her own institutions, with a Viceroy nominated by the King. Men must have read history somewhat unprofitably who can discover anything so flattering in the state of Ireland during the last quarter of the last century as to suggest its being accepted as an example. The chances are that the experiment would have the result of its prototype. The Prince of Carignano would perform the part of Lord Cornwallis, that of Lord Castlereagh being taken by Count Cavour. Well, if this be so, I can assure the world that "the Union" can be effected pretty much on the same conditions as the Irish one, and that the patriots on the Arno will not be a whit more difficult to manage than their predecessors on the Liffey.

That King Leopold has not accomplished anything at Biarritz all seem agreed upon. Indeed, his Majesty's diplomacy has usually been limited to matchmaking, in which, however eminently successful, we see little evidence of any warranty for treating higher questions. In truth, nobody has made up his mind but Lord John Russell, and who, by the way, would have been just as prudent had he not made his late announcement at Aberdeen; it being a somewhat rare exhibition of an arbitrator's fitness for his task—the declaration of the only solution he would accept of, in case the question should ever come under his judgment. "I hate prejudice; I hate the French," was the sentiment of one of Mathews's imaginary characters; and pretty much in the same spirit the English Foreign Secretary declares, "I like liberty, but, if my view of it be not accepted, I'll not discuss the matter with any one."

And now what is the actual condition of the peninsula? In Piedmont, Absolutism—the King's dictatorship continues—the restrictions on the press most rigorous. In the Duchies, distrust, distress, volunteer corps, and petty robberies. In the Romagna, ditto, plus priestly intrigue. The winter draws nigh and no promise of better things dawns. The only fragment of comfort is a paragraph in this day's *Moniteur*:—"The French army have been just supplied with their warm clothing, as they will winter in Italy." And, after the winter, what then? A renewal of the war, no doubt—at least, such is the Austrian programme, and such, if we are to judge by the proclamation of Panti and Garibaldi, the Italian one also.

**A NOTABLE HOUSEWIFE.**—The Widow Scudder was one of the sort of women who reign queens in whatever society they move in; nobody was more quoted, more deferred to, or enjoyed more unquestioned position than she. She was not rich—a small farm, with a modest "gable-roofed" one-story cottage was her sole domain; but she was one of the much-admired class who, in the speech of New England, are said to have "faculty"—a gift which, among that shrewd people, commands more esteem than beauty, riches, learning, or any other worldly endowment. Faculty is Yankee for *savoir faire*, and the opposite virtue to shiftlessness. Faculty is the greatest virtue, and shiftlessness the greatest vice, of Yankee man and woman. To her who has faculty, nothing shall be impossible. She shall scrub floors, wash, wring, bake, brew, and yet her hands shall be small and white; she shall have no perceptible income, yet always be handsomely dressed; she shall not have a servant in her house, with a dairy to manage, hired men to feed, a boarder or two to care for, unheard of pickling and preserving to do, and yet you commonly see her every afternoon sitting at her shady parlour window, behind the lilacs, cool and easy, hemming muslin cap-strings, or reading the last new book. She who has faculty is never in a hurry, never behindhand; she can always step over to distress Mrs. Smith, whose jelly won't come, and stop to show Mrs. Jones how she makes her pickles so green; and be ready to watch with poor old Mrs. Simpkins, who is down with the rheumatism. —*The Minister's Wooing.*

An official inquiry instituted by the Board of Trade into the circumstances attending the wreck of the *Alma* in the Red Sea was concluded on Monday, the Court being of opinion that the vessel was lost through the fault of Mr. Davis, the chief officer of the *Alma*, in whose charge the ship was when she became a wreck.

A trial has been made at Bristol of a model vessel which dispenses with all external machinery, shafts, cranks, bearings, &c. The principle can be applied to ships already built without altering their lines, and as an auxiliary power to sailing-vessels. The trial of the model was eminently successful.

## THE FARM.

THE Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire shows were about the last on the list for this year, and both counties pronounced them to be the best they had ever held. In the former Mr. Robinson, of Clifton Pastures, came out very strong with his shorthorns; and Prince of Paris, a combination of Booth and Bates, and sold by him some time since, carried off the head bull prize at Aylesbury. At the latter show "The Baron's" silver cup for hunter yearlings created a lively competition, and a son of Middlesex, who has been transplanted to Suffolk, was the winner. "The lung disease" advertisement, in connection with a recent great sale, has created much remark; and the imputation conveyed in it is indignantly repudiated by all who have the slightest knowledge of the deceased gentleman or his executors. Mr. Ball's sale was a pretty good one, and not a few of the English visitors lingered for the Ballinasloe Fair next day. The cow Fidelity fetched the highest price, 155 gs.; and Peahen VIIIth only made 105 guineas, a price by no means in accordance with the first yearling heifer prize ribbons with which the judges decked her at Dundalk. The average for the thirty-two females was £48 2s.; and bulls and bull calves came considerably below that sum. Mr. Ambler has named the first of his Prince Talleyrand calves "Portfolio," and we regret to hear that Mr. Booth's Queen of the May is dead. She was beaten once as a calf by Colonel Towneley's Ruby IVth, but nothing could touch her as a yearling in 1856; and she was first at the Royal, the Yorkshire Society, and the Durham County. Rose of Atholstone, whom she had beaten the year before, turned the tables on her at Chelmsford the following year; but at Stockton both Victoria and Rose of Townley had to bow to her as the best animal in the yard. Many consider that such a yearling has never walked out of the yard at Warlaby, and keep the type in their eye most tenaciously, along with that king of bulls, Bates's Duke of Northumberland. The sale of Mr. Brown of Uffcott's shorthorns will be held, by Mr. Stratton, near Swindon station on Tuesday; and on Wednesday the great annual fat sale at Mentmore comes off.

A Texas paper professes to teach "Englishers" a lesson as to selecting wools. Its receipt is to take a lock of wool and place it on an inch rule, and then if you can count thirty to thirty-three spirals or folds in such inch it is equal to the finest electoral of Saxony wool that can be grown. The Cotswold wools, it adds, do not measure nine spirals to the inch. Mr. Mechi is also pressing on his agricultural friends the advisability of cutting up beanstalks, and using them when moistened by steam as manure for food for cattle. It is calculated that such food is worth at least 40s. a ton, and yet hitherto all the stalks have been usually thrown away on the dunghill as useless. "Jack and his Beanstalk" bids fair to rise beyond the glory of a mere nursery tale.

We note with much regret the death of the Rev. Charles T. James, who has for some years been very well known both as a speaker and an exhibitor in the agricultural world. His great subject was the welfare of the agricultural labourer, and he advocated his cause with untiring zeal, both at the monthly Farmer's Club discussions and at large public dinners. Save and except a tendency to quote stanzas of poetry rather too often, he was considerably beyond the average as a speaker. He was a good judge of stock generally, and especially of pigs, and acted as one of the judges in that department at the Royal Society's meeting at Warwick. The Government recognised his peculiar sympathy with those "whose lot it is to labour," by making him an inspector of model lodging-houses and factory schools; and it was in the prosecution of these duties, when he was in very ill health, that he came to his sad and unlooked-for end, in the very prime of his days.

## THE REVIVAL IN IRELAND.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

IN your impression of the 8th inst. you afford a contrast of opinions expressed in reference to the moral and social effects of this work in the province of Ulster with a fairness which I could wish had distinguished some other portions of the press. I am not about to trouble you with any opinion of my own on that subject, having already discharged what I conceived to be a public duty in relation thereto; but I may perhaps be permitted to direct your attention to a remarkable fact which perhaps you overlooked, as I know others have done—namely, that all the testimony quoted by you on the one side is anonymous, while that on the other side is vouched by the names of persons who have had the honesty to say openly what they had to say on the subject. You quote in support of the immoral and prejudicial results of the revival "A Protestant Minister," and "A Clergyman in the Revival District," both of whom may be, for anything we know to the contrary, Romish Priests, whose views on this subject are pretty well known and easily accounted for; on the other side you quote the opinions of Lord Roden, the Bishop of Down and Connor, Professor McCosh; the Rev. Charles Scaver, St. John's, Belfast; Dr. Morgan, and myself, to which you might have added those of Chief Justice Pigott and the Marchioness of Londonderry, both of whom have spoken out publicly; and more recently the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, who last week met in Dublin, and resolved, without a dissentient voice, "that a day be set apart for special praise to God for signal blessings wrought by Him in the Revival," a piece of rank blasphemy, I need not assure you, if that large, respectable body of clergymen had not really believed that signal blessings had been conferred on Ireland by the work alluded to.

The above fact as to the different nature of the testimony hitherto borne will, I hope, speak for itself with a discerning public.

London, Oct. 11, 1859.

BENJAMIN SCOTT.

**THE DIMINUTION OF RAIN.**—The following remarks on the cause and consequences of the diminution of rain in all countries are by M. A. Dembinsky, professor of chemistry:—"It is demonstrated that during the last eight years an increase of rising tracts of land has taken place, and that the majority of rivers recede to much lower beds, losing a great amount of their usual volume of water, and raise an abundance of fossils and weeds, which soon form layers for dry land, and increase the solid matter of the globe. The same effect is caused by the increase of population and the progress of science and arts, by the decay or refuse of matter. Large forests are consumed by the great demand for the erection of habitations, ship-building, domestic and agricultural employments, and industry, by which means the reflection of light must increase, and thereby a smaller amount of evaporation or humidity must be caused, and in consequence a less amount of rain is produced, so that the formation of land is favoured. The phenomenon of the Nile in Egypt not having overflowed during the last month of June, and the coast area of the Baltic having receded for about a quarter of a mile, and similar events visible in all rivers, substantiate the fact. We come now to the question, what results and consequences emanate from it? And, as far as human calculation permits, we find already striking proofs in the great change of climatic condition, the increase of heat, and a great amount of atmospheric electricity, producing virulent diseases, the prevalent afflictions of the respiratory organs, the uncommon emigration of animals and fishes from distant climates, the frequent boreal reflection of the sun, and several other indications which would require volumes to describe. One universal blessing, however, will ensue, and that will be the disappearance of the potato disease. All bulbous plants, if for many years reproduced by bulbs, and not by the cultivation of seeds, lose a great deal of their saccharine and floury substance, and incline to an unhealthy fermentation of the juice in the plants, which, during continuous rain, attract certain atmospheric animalcules, and which penetrate into the plants to metamorphose, and thus produce an almost invisible maggot, which, at its maturity, descends from the stalk into the bulbs, and causes the potato disease. If, during an interval of dry and hot weather, the fermentation referred to is prevented, the disease will surely disappear. This result has been established on the Continent, where sandy soil is prevalent, principally in Mark Brandenburg, in Prussia, where, by order of the Government, extensive trials were instituted and produced the said effect. Agriculturists ought to improve the cultivation of potatoes by the seeds, and their products in the third season would confirm my assertion."

Mr. John E. Gowan, the contractor for raising the sunken vessels at Sebastopol, has, says the *Boston Post*, been invited by the Allied Commissioners on the Danube to raise a large number of vessels sunk at the Sulina entrance of the Danube, and to remove some serious impediments. He has also been invited by the Austrian Government to raise several ships of war and large war-steamer sunk in the harbour of Venice during the late war.

On Sunday there were in Plymouth Sound ships of war belonging to five different nations, a circumstance said to be unprecedented:—The English ships of the line *Aboukir*, *Alger*, *Donegal*, *Hero*, and *Nile*; frigates *Diadem*, *Bmerald*, *Melpomene*, *Mersey*, and *Topaze*; corvette *Pearl*; the Dutch frigate *Admiral Koopman*, and sloops *Vesuvius* and *Rainer*; the Russian sloop *Razboynik*; the Brazilian corvette *Bahiana*; and the Turkish line-of-battle ship *Shadid*.

## NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

**THE SPIRIT OF LIGHT.** Cavatina. The poetry by JOHN ELLISON; the music by M. W. BALFE.—**ONE SMILE FROM THEE.** Song. The poetry by Mrs. ST. LEGER; the music by M. W. BALFE.—**SO LONG AS MY DARLING LOVES ME.** Song. The words by HERBERT FRY, Esq.; the music by M. W. BALFE.—**THE ENCHANTRESS.** Song. The words by H. F. CHORLEY; the music by J. L. HATTON.—**IN THAT SWEET SUMMER TIME.** Written by W. H. BELLAMY; composed by J. L. HATTON. Addison, Holler, and Lucas.

The above three songs, the latest productions of Balfes pen, are slight but agreeable specimens of his easy and flowing vein of melody, and would give us unqualified pleasure were it not for a few German crudities of harmony and modulation which he seems to affect in his recent compositions. Of the three we prefer the last, "So long as my darling loves me," because it is the most free from this fault, and is tender and expressive, as well as natural and simple. "The Enchantress," by Mr. Hatton, is rather a dramatic scene than a song, written expressly for Madame Viardot Garcia. It is in an ambitious style, calculated to display vocal power as well as impassioned expression. The words seem to be addressed by Medea to her lover, Jason. Mr. Hatton's ballad, "In that Sweet Summer Time," is in a totally different style. Composed for our charming ballad-singer, Miss Poole, it is simple, sweet, and thoroughly English. The first two bars, by the way, are identical with the beginning of the Scotch ballad-air "Jock o' Hazeldean"—one of those coincidences which it is impossible for composers to avoid.

**TWO SONGS, "LEAVE US NOT," and "THERE IS A HAPPY LAND."** Composed by AMIE COYNE, Ollivier.

These songs do honour to the fair composer. They are melodious and expressive, while the modulations and accompaniments are pure and musician-like. The sacred song, "There is a Happy Land," is a grave and solemn strain, evidently inspired by feeling. The other, in a lighter style, has a simple tenderness which is very pleasing. The only criticism which these pretty pieces suggest is one to which our English composers are too often liable—insufficient attention to the accurate utterance of the words. For instance, in the one we find "Come to this happy land," the accent being laid on the particle *to*, instead of the emphatic word *come*; and, in the other, we find the short syllable *not* prolonged for half a bar, so as to have a drawing effect. These are slight faults; but slight flaws dim the purity of a gem. In setting words to music the first thing to be done is to recite them with strict attention to prosody, accent, and emphasis. If this precaution be taken, the melodic phrases will fall right, of course.

**LAY ME DOWN BY THE STREAM.** Ballad. Composed by J. M'URDIE, Mus. Bac., Oxon.—**THE OLD FARMHOUSE.** Ballad. The music by J. R. THOMAS. Cocks and Co.

We always have pleasure in meeting with a new composition from the masterly pen of Mr. M'urdie, though it is a thing which happens too seldom. His labours have been chiefly in the vineyard of English vocal harmony, and his name will be honourably associated with those of our Webbs, Calcotts, Attwoods, and Horsleys in the annals of our country's music. But he has also shown how gracefully he can write for a single voice. His ballad, of which the title is given above, is a little gem of melody and expression. It is a simple, melancholy strain; every note is instinct with feeling; and the effect of the air is enhanced by the refinement and delicacy of the accompaniment. In short, we regard this song as a model of pure vocal writing.

Mr. Thomas is a young musician who has distinguished himself by compositions of much merit. But we notice his new ballad only for the purpose of cautioning him against endangering his reputation by putting forth things unworthy of him. It does not show the slightest spark of invention, is simple to baldness, and is one of those things of which Touchstone has said, "I'll write you so eight years together, dinners, and suppers, and sleeping hours excepted." We hope that Mr. Thomas's next appearance in print will be more careful.

**ADVANCE, AUSTRALIA!** The words by ELIZA POSTLE; the music by S. NELSON. Melbourne: M'Culloch and Stewart.

This is a sample of colonial produce; a specimen (the first we have seen) of the Melbourne musical press. It is highly creditable to this embryo city, which promises to become one day the metropolis of one of the greatest countries in the world. It is a patriotic song—

Advance, Australia, bold and free,  
Queen of the glorious Southern Sea!

vigorously written, and united to a martial air of great spirit. The music and words are correctly and handsomely lithographed and printed.

**SIX SONGS.** By MARIA TIDEMAN. Addison and Co.

The name of Maria Tideman is new to us, but she is evidently a composer of superior talents and attainments. Her six songs are published in separate numbers. Their titles are, "Spring Song," "Oliver Basselin," "I Think of Thee," "They Glide upon their endless Way," "River of the Morn," and "A Lament." The author has shown taste in the selection of her poetry, which is from the works of Longfellow, Goethe, and Barry Cornwall, and she has treated her subjects with genius and feeling. All the songs are good, but the best is "Oliver Basselin"—Longfellow's beautiful verses having inspired the fair author with her happiest ideas.

**THY WILL BE DONE.** Prayer. By FRANCESCO BERGER, Addison and Co.

**QUIS SEPARABIT?** Sacred Song. Written by the Rev. H. BONAR; composed by Mrs. HENRY F. BROCK. Cocks and Co.

**JUBILATE DEO.** Full Anthem. By the Rev. J. GREEN, M.A. May. Mr. Berger's prayer is beautiful, speaks the language of deep and earnest feeling, while it has that simplicity which is found only in the works of a master. Mrs. Brock's sacred song is also a composition of remarkable merit. The Rev. Mr. Green's anthem is plain, solid, orthodox music, perfectly pure in its harmony, and calculated, when sung by a good choir and accompanied by the organ, to have a solemn effect as a part of the morning service. The composer has done well in his score to write the real notes of the harmony, instead of putting the alto and tenor parts an octave above their true pitch—an improper concession to popular ignorance.

**SIX SONGS FOR LEISURE HOURS.** By THOMAS PLUMPTRE METHUEN. Cocks and Co.

**TOGETHER.** Vocal Duet. Written by J. E. CARPENTER, Esq.; composed by FERDINAND WALLERSTEIN. Evans and Co.

**THE EVENING CHIME.** Ballad. Written and composed by WILLIAM H. EAYRES. Augener and Co.

**EVER MINE, EVER THINE.** Canzonet. The words by EDWARD N. MARKS; the music by W. T. Belcher. D'Almaine and Co.

The "Six Songs for Leisure Hours" (a handsomely got-up publication) seem to be the work of an amateur. They show an elegant taste and a gift of melody, while they betray some inexperience in the technicalities of composition. Notwithstanding, however, little faults of construction and modulation, they have enough of natural grace and feeling to be very pleasing.

"Together" is a sweet, pretty duet for two female voices. It has the advantage, too, of being simple and easy.

"The Evening Chime" is rather an agreeable ballad, but it is destitute of novelty, and has no distinguishing feature. "Ever Mine!" sung (as stated on the titlepage) by Mr. Sims Reeves, is well calculated to show off the ballad-singing powers of that favourite performer, and has doubtless enabled him to gain many rounds of applause from popular audiences.

**AN IRISH FIELD MARSHAL.**—The senior Field Marshal in the Austrian service is an Irishman—Laval, Count and Prince Nugent, K.C.B.—on whom the Emperor conferred the order of the Golden Fleece, and transmitted the very ribbon worn by Radetzky.—*Sir Bernard Burke's "Vicissitudes of Families," 2nd Edition.*



## TRIAL-TRIP OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."

(From our Special Correspondent.)



BADGE OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."

during the two nights she was out the speed was kept down very greatly below her proved powers. With her engines necessarily somewhat stiff she made a maximum speed of 15 knots, or over 17 miles an hour, and the most competent and experienced officers and engineers on board feel thoroughly assured that she will, when in a condition which the company has a right to expect, make easily 18 knots or 21 miles an hour. The anticipations of the directors of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, and the calculations of Mr. Branel, are fully realised, and this trial-trip has demonstrated that steam-vessels of the great power which modern science renders attainable may be dispatched by way of the Cape so as to accomplish the distance between England and Calcutta in less time than by the present overland route, and with greater comfort and economy to the travellers. A speed of fifteen knots an hour is sufficient to make the voyage to Calcutta in thirty-two days, for with the great ship there will be no delays for coaling. It was to attain this result that the vessel was designed and constructed, and, whatever may have been the number of the previous trials and disappointments to all persons connected with it, the ship has not on her trial-trip added another to the long list which has wearied and well-nigh exhausted the patience of its friends.

But your readers will be more anxious to have the facts noted down in my "log" than my opinion, and so, commencing with the beginning, I will state that we weighed anchor at half-past three, in Portland Harbour, after the usual amount of stubborn resistance on the part of the famous seven-ton Trotman's anchor. It was raised by manning the capstan on the upper and lower deck by about eighty men, the arrangements for heaving it by beam having failed when tried on the previous evening. The ship was got under way with the screw only, and rounded the head of the breakwater with an almost imperceptible motion. Indeed, it was only by observing the vain attempts of several steamers, freighted with passengers which had come off to bid us their adieu, to keep up with us, and observing the wake of the ship upon the water, that we could realise the fact that the *Great Eastern* was in the Channel. Steam was shut off for some ten minutes; and, without either paddle or screw, but with the mere "way" which she had upon her, the ship moved through the water against tide and a gentle wind faster than the steamers of the port, which still sported like minnows in the track of the leviathan. At ten minutes to five the paddles and screw were in motion at rather below indicated half speed. We were soon abreast of the bluff head of Portland Bill, nature's great breakwater for the harbour we had just left. There is a considerable land-swell off here known as the Portland Race, and a large area of shoal water, which bears the pleasant name of "The Shambles;" and woe to the unhappy seaman who, disregarding the friendly beacons which Portland Bill and a small light-ship provide, takes his ship within these treacherous waters. There is a long, rolling movement of water here, which the experienced mariner knows is a ground-swell, and to the motion of this the great ship yielded, and made some attempts at imitating the conduct of other ships under such circumstances. She tried to roll, but scarcely succeeded; and her first efforts in this direction were cheered by a naval officer, who, in his delight at experiencing something of the old sensation, exclaimed, "Thank God, she rolls!" A weight attached to a line, and swinging as a pendulum as the ship moved, gave as the mean result of her movements about six degrees; and on one occasion, by an unusually successful effort, she rolled as much as ten degrees. Under more favourable circumstances, and a good swell in the Atlantic, she would not be a ship if she did not roll. Those persons who have indulged the notion that the vessel will be as free from pitching and rolling as a railway train upon the solid ground have somewhat underrated the power of a vast body of water in motion. If the ship were ten times her present size, so long as she floats, she must obey the rise and fall of the water. She may defy the smaller ripples upon the surface which may toss a wherry; but there are "Great Easterns" among the waters of the Channel and the Atlantic which will compel the biggest ship to dip her head and own their superior power. Compared with the motion of one or two vessels which were seen at intervals, the roll of the ship was not worth mention. To the unfortunate traveller by sea, whose liveliness is exactly in the inverse ratio of the activity of the ship, it will be satisfactory to know that there was no pitching motion. It is not from the roll of a vessel on its sides that the landsman has much to fear respecting sea sickness, but from its heaving and pitching;—it is then that the labours of the steward increase; and steam-ships are denounced as instruments of torture by the helpless traveller. There was nothing in the roll of the great ship as she passed through this ground-swell which could have been unpleasant to the most sensitive of landsmen; but it was a matter of surprise to many to experience such a motion when, on coming round from the Nore to Portland with a close reef topsail breeze, and in a heavy sea, the ship showed no sign of any activity of the sort. This is explained by the fact that, under a strong head wind, she will always be steady, and she gave an additional proof of this on the present trip when steering up the Irish Channel with a stronger wind dead against her than that which she experienced on the first trial in the Downs. The *Great Eastern* had no perceptible motion with this wind; while a steamer, a revenue cutter, a brig, and one or two other vessels which were seen, were labouring through the sea and pitching in a most reckless manner, the cutter dipping her foresail constantly, and the water passing clean over the bows and paddles of a steamer. But I am travelling somewhat too fast for my log. The question of the motion of the ship is, however, one of so much interest to the great majority of travellers by sea that they will probably excuse my taking them at a bound from the Race of Portland to the mid-channel between England and Ireland.

As the vessel steamed along in a direct course to the first headland of the coast of Devonshire, known as the Start light, it was easy to see that she steered with the most perfect ease. The six men at the wheel had literally nothing to do; and it was suggested that, among other necessary fittings of the ship, there should be a Big Ben close to the wheel-house, constantly struck to keep the helmsman awake. Looking over the stern of the vessel, its wake upon the water could be seen running as straight as a broad line of railway without a curve. It was curious to notice the three different lines which together made up this milky-looking track upon the water. There was a broader one in the centre, which was formed by the passage of the ship and the action of the screw, and on either side narrower paths formed by the paddle-wheels—it was a carriage-way in the centre with foot-paths on either side. The centre one was clearly defined, and whiter than the others, owing to the greater immersion of the screw as compared with the paddles. The Start light was reached at 9.30 p.m. As we had left the Portland Bill at 5.30, and the distance measured on the chart was 40 knots, or 55 miles, we could judge of the speed we were making, which was 12½ knots, or 14 miles, an hour. When abreast of the Start light its bearings were taken exactly, with a

view of ascertaining with greater accuracy her speed during the next stage, which would be the "Eddystone Light," 25 knots distant. We were abreast of this light at 11.20, the run having been made in one hour and fifty minutes, or above 13 knots per hour. The trial, however, was not a fair one, for a slight mishap occurred a few minutes after leaving the "Start" which caused some delay. Up to this time the pressure of steam was 20 lb. in the boilers of the paddle-engine, or about 18 lb. in the screw engine. This was increased to nearly 25 lb., with rather more than 20 lb. in the engine, and the screw-valve, not having been adjusted to that pressure, became "jammed." The steam, as it escaped and met the air which was struggling to enter the open valve, roared most hideously. It was not the first time that several persons had heard an unusual noise on board the *Great Eastern*, and they, of course, felt a lively interest in ascertaining the cause of what appeared to be the howlings of a herd of wild bulls. A dense mass of steam was escaping, making it most uncomfortable to breathe, and difficult to distinguish any object in the engine-room beyond the glimmering of the few lights. There was nothing to create even the faintest alarm, the fires were gradually slackened, the revolutions of the paddle-engines fell from ten to five, and the engineer was enabled to get at the valve and set it right. The Eddystone, standing proudly on its desolate rock, lashed on all sides by the angry waters, was soon left behind, and we pursued our course towards another of those friendly lights which, as they are marked on the chart, stud the English, French, and Irish coasts thick as the gas-lamps of Piccadilly. The Lizard was the next one, 38 knots distant. From five until eight o'clock the paddle-engines were making 93 revolutions per minute, and the screw 333. From eight to ten o'clock the screws were making 32 and the paddles 83 revolutions per minute. The pressure was 20 lb. in both cases, the throttle-valve was half closed, and the engines were working in the second grade of expansion. At midnight the log was hove in, and gave an average speed of 12 knots. Six bells sounded, the cheering sounds of "All's well!" passed from one officer of the watch to another, when the captain gave orders for the speed to be reduced until daylight.

Through the long night, those tireless wheels and screws kept grinding on in their course, churning the water into foam, and leaving their phosphorescent track on the water bright as the silver path of the moon's rays, which stretched far away over the channel to the distant horizon. The massive crank-shafts of the paddle-engine kept heaving upwards and falling downwards in their monotonous labour ten times in each minute; the other engines, struggling with the heavy screw-shaft, wrestled with it, and twisted it round and round with a rapidity of movement four times greater than that of the more stately paddle engines. One was the cool, calm, and matured giant, conscious of his power, and doing his work as though resolved that nothing should disturb his equanimity; the other was the youth, impetuous, rapid, and eager for the fray, without thought of reserving himself, and expending all his energy in a resolve to get over his work quickly. The solid iron bearings of these screw-engines, two feet in diameter, and each weighing not less than 40 tons, were moved backwards and forwards over a space of 280 feet in each minute; the pistons, rods, cranks, crossbars, and other parts of the machinery, weighing more than 500 tons, rushed to and fro, heaved and fell, threw rapid somersaults, moved in circles which never grew larger, never diminished, shut off or opened seen and unseen valves; the cylinders breathed the hot steam, and the engines seemed to perspire oil; and in all this scene of activity one might imagine that some new form of life adapted to nerves of iron, and frames of steel, and joints of brass, and metallic veins and arteries fed with boiling water and nourished by fire, had been called into existence, coerced and made to do the bidding of its exacting masters who, with grimy faces and oily hands, ever urged it to its unending work. Upon every square inch of the cylinder, seven feet in diameter, the steam rushed 35 times every minute with a force of nearly 20 lb. To keep up the activity of these screw-engines, 423,360 lb. of pressure of steam swept into the cylinders every two seconds; and ten times in every minute—once in every six seconds—184,320 lb. pressure of steam was engaged in heaving upwards the crank of the paddle engines. This tremendous power was created and generated in ten huge boilers, and by 112 furnaces which swallowed about ten tons of coal every hour. And all this was going on noiselessly, without any vibration, or anything to indicate that this superhuman power was so busily, so ceaselessly, occupied. At three a.m. the Lizard light was reached, the distance from the Eddystone being thirty-eight knots (forty-four miles and a half), and the ship pressed forward to the Land's End. Half an hour after passing the Eddystone, the "lookout" sighted a brig bearing down on her port tack across the bows of the great ship. The wretched thing carried no lights, it being thought more economical only to show a light when there is danger, even though it may then be too late to escape destruction. A collision appeared inevitable. The screw-engines were reversed, the paddles were stopped, and the brig was passed so close that the officer in command of the ship had no difficulty in hearing the by no means flattering opinion of Captain Harrison, given with that frankness and force of expression adopted by nautical men when the circumstances of the case appear to require it. About sunrise the St. Agnes light, on one of the barren rocks which bear the name of the Scilly Islands, was seen, and a run of forty-six knots had been made. On a low, dirty-looking reef of stones, which stretched away to the south-west in continuation of this wretched Cornish archipelago, was soon descried the light honoured, for reasons I cannot say, with the name of "The Bishop." There was nothing in its locality, or in its form or build, which was in any way suggestive of the easy and comfortable condition of a Bishop. To the ugly-looking reef of stones a very wide berth was given by the captain, and it was passed to the south at a deviation from the direct course of at least ten miles.

We were now fairly away from the English coast, and stood across the mouth of the St. George's Channel for the Old Head of Kinsale, which bore about N.N.W., distant in a direct course about 130 knots. At ten on Sunday morning there was a fair-weather star-board breeze, and the welcome order was given to spread the canvas. All were anxious to see how the great ship would move with the additional means of propulsion which her sails would afford. The tall masts and lower spars of the ship soon bore their spreading acres of canvas—"staysail-mast," "foremast," "mainmast," "after-mast," "mizen," and "jigger"—each carried a fore and aft sail. No squaresails were set, and there was but little breeze to be caught, had they been used. The appearance of the long row of sails was very peculiar. All your readers are familiar with it by the large coloured engraving which was issued by the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS a short time since. The long street of shipping, as the vessel appeared to those looking fore or aft on board, increased its speed, according to the lowest estimate, by at least one knot per hour. The total area of canvas opened was not less than 25,000 square feet, but not half that which she is constructed to carry. At the time of spreading sail, the speed, according to various "logs," which were hove, was thirteen knots and a half, but half an hour afterwards she was making at least fifteen knots, or nearly eighteen miles. With the sails set, the screw was making from thirty-eight to forty revolutions, and the paddles from ten and a half to eleven. For four hours at this rate of steaming, the screw-boilers consumed from twenty-five to thirty tons of coal per hour, or at the rate of 150 to 180 tons per day; and the paddle-engines from seventeen to twenty tons in the hour, or at the rate of from 100 to 120 tons in the twenty-four hours. The maximum horse-power indicated by the paddles was 2900, which gave the mean result of eleven pounds of coal per nominal, and four pounds per actual, horse-power. The screw-engines indicated an actual horse-power of 4700, at the rate of ten pounds and a half to the nominal, and three pounds and a half actual, horse-power. In round numbers—for these figures cannot be taken as precise, inasmuch as some of the elements necessary to enable me to make a closer calculation were not given—the result was one and a half horse power per sectional foot of the ship for the paddles, and very near two and three-quarters for the screw. The highest rate of speed of the paddle-engines was eleven revolutions per minute, and forty-three for the screw. The engines worked throughout in excellent style; there were no heated bearings, no noise or movement of any kind; and the extreme accuracy of every one of the enormous pieces of the machinery reflected the highest credit alike upon Mr. Scott Russell and Messrs. Watt and Co.

At eleven the ship's bell rung for Divine service, and the company on board (about fifty in number) assembled in the dining saloon for the purpose. The service was read by the Rev. Mr. Nicholson, who is a large shareholder in the company; and the purser, Captain Lay, according to custom, gave the responses. The sermon was preached from the text, "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh;" and an appropriate allusion to the suddenness of the catastrophe which in the first trip hurried six men into eternity was made use of as an argument to enforce the advice contained in the words of the text.

About half-past five the bluff head of Kinsale was sighted, and at six the *Great Eastern* ran in to about two miles distant from the headland, anticipating that if seen a telegraph might reach London announcing the fact of her being off that port. The whole distance made from Portland Bill to Kinsale in a direct course, as measured on the chart, was 288 knots; add to this twelve miles, run in making the southerly deviation of the Scilly Islands, gives a total of 300 knots, or 350 miles, in twenty-five hours, giving an average speed of twelve knots, or fourteen miles, an hour. At six the course of the ship was altered to take her up the channel, and we passed, at a few miles distant all the bold headlands which mark the south and south-west of Ireland, until the fine entrance to the Cove of Cork was passed at about eight o'clock, and at ten p.m. we were abreast of the light on Ballycotton Island. Six bells came round again, and the speed was slackened to eight and nine revolutions for the paddle, and to about thirty-five for the screw, for the rest of the night.

The greatest speed during the run on Sunday was when nearly halfway between Scilly and Kinsale. At 1.20 p.m. Massey's patent log was thrown over the stern, and remained over until 7.40. When taken in it showed that in that period—viz. 6 hours and 20 minutes—a distance of 72½ knots, or 85 miles, had been run, giving a mean rate of 14.25ths miles per hour. During this time the screws were making from 39 to 40 revolutions, and the paddles from 10 to 10½. The speed was obtained under unfavourable circumstances. The stern should have been several feet lower, for the screw worked a foot out of water. The floatboards of the paddle-wheels were placed back as much as thirty inches, and from the surface of the water to the outside edge of the floats was only six feet seven inches, and, as the wheels revolved only six of the floats were wholly or partially immersed, while if the wheels had been closely reefed there would have been nine at least immersed. It was only the surface water, therefore, that was traversed, and had the wheels made the same number of revolutions through deeper water there would have been a considerable addition to speed. Machinery which will impel the *Great Eastern* through the water at a rate of seventeen miles an hour under these unfavourable conditions, can certainly be made to produce even more satisfactory results when the engines get well up to their work and the ship is more evenly trimmed.

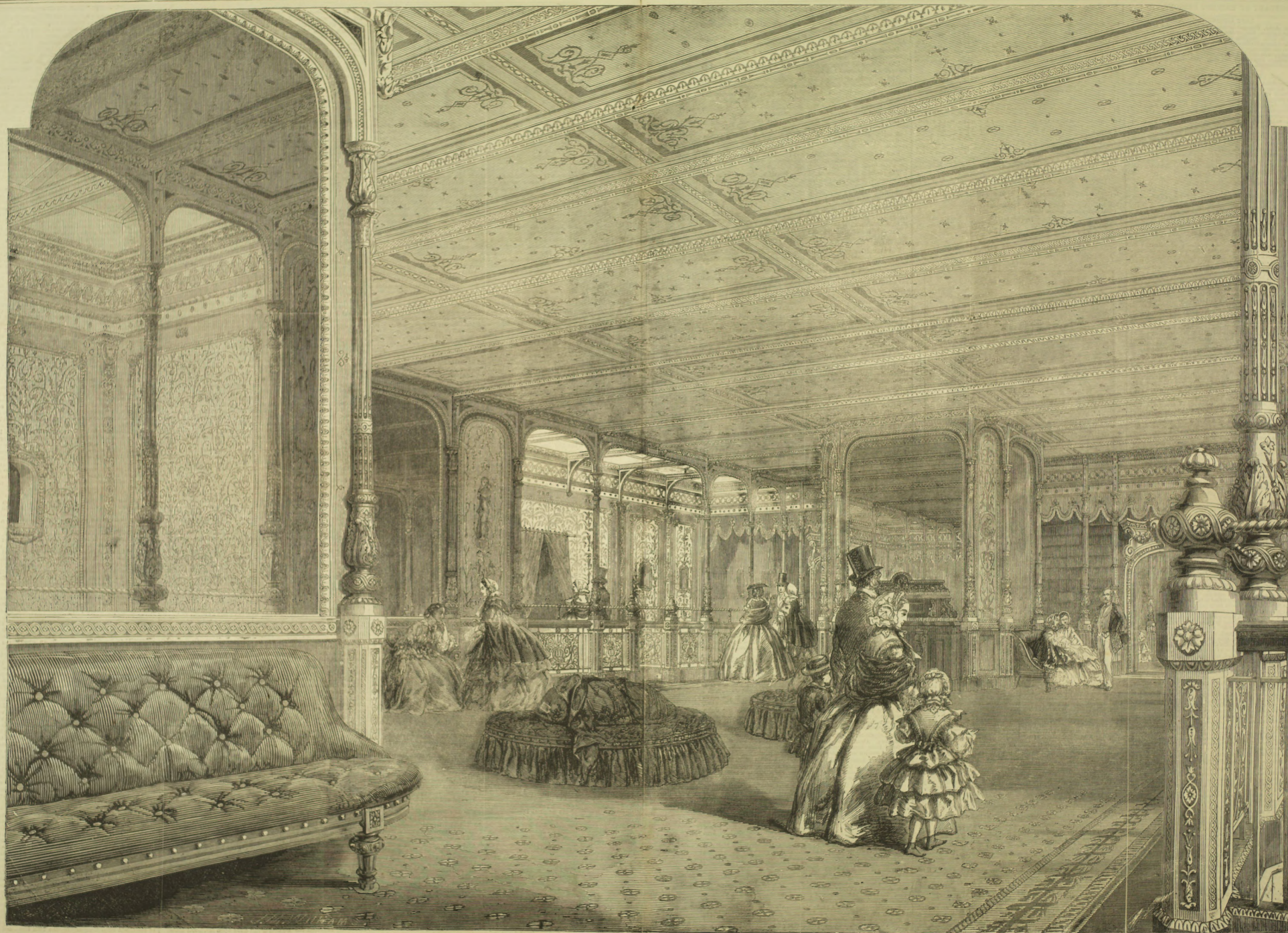
At half-past two on Monday morning we were abreast of the Tusker light. There was a lively sea, with heavy squalls from the N.N.E., which roared loudly through the rigging; and at daylight, which broke hazy and thick, we could see here and there vessels beating up against the wind with shortened sail, and plunging their bows in clouds of foam, or taking in the dull, green-looking waters in quantities which appeared sufficient to sweep their decks of everything on board. All this time the *Great Eastern* showed no movement of the kind, and under the close-reefed topsail breeze she was as steady as a Thames steamer above bridge. A strong head wind and a rough sea appear admirably adapted to promote the steadiness of the vessel. The ship seems as though it gave itself up listlessly to a light breeze, but was only aroused to resistance when contending with a strong gale and a heavy sea.

The trial of the screw and paddle together, and these combined with canvas, having been made, it was considered advisable to try them separately, in order to ascertain to what extent each could be relied upon in the event of circumstances rendering such a course necessary at any future time, such as the screw or the paddle being disabled. When Mr. Scott Russell was requested to assist in carrying out this part of the trials he stated that he could not disconnect his wheels, and that no satisfactory result could, therefore, be arrived at, and declined to put his engines to a test to which they were not intended to be submitted, the great object having been in constructing the ship to work with the combined and not the separate action of screw and paddle engines. In this state the question remained for some time, and, as the weather was still thick and hazy, Captain Harrison did not consider it advisable to insist upon making the trial. It was impossible to sight any point of land after eight or nine o'clock, and the ship was steered well up mid-channel. When the haze had partially cleared off we found that we had gone some twenty miles beyond Holyhead. The ship's head was put about, and she made the complete turn in nineteen minutes, the rudder at an angle of seventeen degrees, and in a circle of a mile and a quarter, not half that which is required to bring round a line-of-battle ship, which has it more than half the length of the great ship. When nearing the "Stacks" rock, off Holyhead, Captain Harrison ordered the screw-engines to stop, and their revolutions gradually fell off from thirty-six to twenty, and finally came to a dead stand. The result was now watched with intense anxiety, and there was no help for Mr. Scott Russell's paddle-engines but to be tried on their merits. Almost everyone on board had a stop watch in his hand, and was engaged in counting the revolutions or in throwing over the log-lines to find the speed. The gradual dropping off in the screw told immediately upon the paddles; and, deprived of the assistance of the screw, their revolutions fell slowly from ten down to seven, but afterwards recovered to seven and a quarter per minute. When the "way" which the ship had upon her was supposed to be fairly exhausted, an observation was taken by Captain Harrison of two points on the land, the measured distance of which was known. The time occupied in passing these two points was correctly noted, and it was found that the ship, with paddles alone, and having, of course, to drag the whole dead weight of the screw, was at the rate of seven and a quarter knots per hour. The steam was then got up in the screw-engines, and, after working together for some time, the steam of the paddle-engines was reduced, until they fell to five revolutions; and, upon the wheels hanging loose, the ship was driven by the screw alone at the rate of eleven knots; and, when afterwards the wheels of the paddles were locked and rendered immovable, the screw propelled the vessel at the rate of nine knots, overcoming the resistance not only of the ship, but of that offered by the surfaces of the paddle wheels. The trial was in every respect satisfactory. The screw, it must be remembered, when comparing the relative performances of the engines, has six boilers for its supply of steam, whereas the paddle has but four; but, on the other hand, the screw had to work with three cylinders instead of four, as the rush of steam at a pressure of about 24 lb. jammed the valve of one of the cylinders, and some dirt getting in, it could not be used. Captain Harrison, who was anxious to get the ship into Holyhead while it was clear daylight, would not have any further delay, and ordered the screw to work with its remaining power. The ship dropped anchor within the breakwater at Holyhead about half-past three, in ten-fathom water, and with sixty fathoms of cable.

A calculation was made that during the whole of the trip from Portland to Holyhead, exclusive of the time occupied in making the trial of the separate engines, the whole number of revolutions made by the paddle-engines was 23,870, and by the screw 81,030. The distance actually travelled by the piston-rods of both engines was as nearly as possible the same, notwithstanding the great difference in the numbers of revolutions, owing, of course, to the difference in the length of the stroke, the screw having but four and the paddles fourteen feet. The paddle-pistons travelled backwards and forwards 648,240 feet, and those of the screw-engines 668,360 feet. The calculated amount of "slip" or loss of power with the paddles making ten revolutions, the screw thirty-six, and the ship going at fourteen knots, was not more than 12 per cent.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Chandos were among the earliest of the visitors on Tuesday morning; and excursion trains have been organised by the London and North-Western Company for carrying visitors from Manchester, Liverpool, and other places, at exceedingly low rates of charges. A banquet will be given at Holyhead by the directors of the London and North-Western Company to the directors of the Great Ship Company on the 19th inst., and it is expected that the visit of her Majesty will be made on Monday next.





THE GRAND SALOON OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—SEE PAGE 352.



## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## LADY LISTOWEL.

The Right Hon. Anne, Dowager Countess of Listowel, was the second daughter of John Latham, Esq., of Meldrum, in the county of Tipperary, and was born in 1778. She was married, on the 5th of March, 1812, to William Hare, first Baron Ennismore, whose second wife she was, and who was advanced to the viscountcy of Ennismore and earldom of Listowel on the 12th of January, 1822, and died on the 13th of July, 1837. Her Ladyship, who had no issue, died on the 2nd inst. Her step-great-grandson is the present Earl of Listowel.

## R. CUTLAR FERGUSSON, ESQ.

ROBERT CUTLAR FERGUSSON, Esq., of Craigdarroch, in the county of Dumfries, and of Orroland, in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, was the descendant and representative of that ancient house, the Fergussons of Craigdarroch, "a line that has struggled for freedom with Bruce," and was the only son (by his wife, Marie Josephine Auger, who died on the 1st of September, 1858) of that distinguished East Indian advocate and politician, the Right Hon. Robert Cutlar Fergusson, M.P. for Kirkcudbright, and Judge Advocate General, who so staunchly supported the cause of Poland, and who died in 1838. His son and successor, Robert Cutlar Fergusson, the subject of this notice, was born on the 3rd of December, 1830, and married, on the 26th of September, 1854, Ella Frances Catherine, only daughter of the historian, Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., by which lady (who survives him) he leaves three infant sons—viz., Robert Cutlar (now of Craigdarroch), Archibald William, and Alexander Edward. The lamented death of Mr. Cutlar Fergusson occurred on the 6th inst. Mr. Fergusson's only sister, Adelaide, was married to M. de Forcade, half-brother of the late gallant Leroy de St. Arnaud, Marshal of France.

## LIEUTENANT-GENERAL EYRE, K.C.B.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL Sir William Eyre, K.C.B., late Commander of the Forces in Canada, whose death occurred recently, at Bilton Hall, Warwickshire, was a scion of the ancient family of Eyre, of Baupoint, Notts, now represented by the Rev. Wasteneys Eyre, and was the younger son of the distinguished Sir George Eyre, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral of the Red, by his wife, Georgiana, third daughter of Sir George Cooke, Bart., of Wheatley. He was born at Hatfield on the 21st of October, 1805, and entered the British army in 1823, and, after serving in the 73rd Regiment in Canada, of which regiment he was then Major, he proceeded with that gallant corps to the Cape of Good Hope, and while there achieved a high military reputation in both the Kaffir wars. He had become Lieutenant-Colonel of the 73rd in 1847. He was, for his conduct in the Kaffir wars, made, in 1853, a Commander of the Bath and a Colonel in the Army, and was appointed an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. He married, on the 16th of February, 1841, Georgiana, youngest daughter of the Hon. John Bridgeman Simpson, and granddaughter of Henry, first Lord Bradford. On the military force being sent out to the East in the late Russian war, Eyre went in command of a brigade of the third division of the army, of which he became the sole commander, with the local and temporary rank of Lieutenant-General, in August, 1855. He was present at the battle of the Alma, and headed the troops in the trenches during the battle of Inkerman. He remained in the Crimea until after the fall of Sebastopol, for which he received a medal and clasps. In 1855 he was created a K.C.B., and was named a Commander of the Legion of Honour and a Knight of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie of the Second Class, and was among the general officers of the army who received the Sardinian war medal. After his return home, in June, 1856, he was appointed to command the troops in Canada; but he was compelled in June last, from ill health, to resign that command, and to return to England, where his death adds another name to the list of those gallant and able officers whose loss we have had of late to deplore.

**SURVIVORS OF FRANKLIN'S COMPANIONS.**—The *Medical Times* says:—"The news recently brought home as to the fate of Sir John Franklin shows very remarkably the fault committed by Government in neglecting to follow the advice of a well-known member of our profession, Dr. King. It is now known that Franklin's ships were wrecked close to an island—King William's Island—lying off the western land of North Somerset; and traces of the expedition have been found on the southern shore of this island, at Point Ogle, on the continent of America, and at Montreal Island, in the estuary of the Great Fish River. Now, in February, 1845, Dr. King proposed to Lord Grey, then Colonial Secretary, to go by the Great Fish River to the western land of North Somerset to aid the Franklin expedition in its survey. Two years afterwards, when anxiety was felt for the fate of the expedition, Dr. King made his second offer to Lord Grey to go by the same route to the same coast to search for and assist the expedition in its difficulty. The letter making this offer was dated June 10, 1847, and, curiously enough, it is now shown that Franklin died on the 11th of June, one day only after this letter was written, near the very spot which Dr. King proposed to explore. After Franklin's death, it appears from the records found by Captain McClintock, 105 survivors were on the road to the Great Fish River, in April, 1848; so that had Dr. King's proposals of 1845 and 1847 been accepted he must have met the party and rescued them. Year after year Dr. King reiterated his warnings and offers, and in 1856 memorialised the Admiralty to arrange a combined effort by sea and land, again directed to the precise spot where the remains of the expedition have been found. Had his offers been accepted, not only would our gallant countrymen have been rescued, but no necessity would have arisen for the expeditions of Ross, Richardson, Collinson, Austin, Penny, Belcher, or Kellett, at a Government expense of two millions; nor for the private expeditions under Ross, Kennedy, and McClintock, or the American efforts of De Haven and Kane. We do not mention this in any spirit of vain regret, but to point out that a summer land search up the Great Fish River would be devoid of danger, would be inexpensive, and might be successful in rescuing some of the 105 survivors, all of whom can scarcely have perished in a country where there is plenty of game."

**THE LOSS OF THE "ADMELLA."**—One of those terrible shipwrecks which warn us every now and then that, with all the appliances of modern science, we are not absolutely masters of the winds and seas, took place in the beginning of August, on a barren reef about thirty miles west of the eastern extremity of the South Australian coast. The *Admella*, a trading-steamship of 600 tons burden, was on her usual voyage from Adelaide to Melbourne. At four o'clock on the morning of Saturday, August 6, the mate, James Hutchinson, relieved the captain. Half an hour afterwards the vessel struck on a reef, subsequently found to be Carpenter's Reef, and in ten minutes was in three pieces. About forty people continued clinging to the bow portion for two days, when they were nearly all washed off and lost, with the exception of about fifteen, who were brought to the after part of the vessel by means of a rope. All the provisions that were saved in the first instance were one filter full of water, a small bag of almonds, about 20 lb. of cheese, half a ham, 10 lb. of beef, eight bottles of porter, and one bottle of whisky. The mate states that they might have saved some brandy, but no one desired to run the risk of drinking it. One case was put on one side, but this and all the small stock of provisions were washed away during Sunday night, so that they tasted nothing since Monday morning, the surf breaking over them night and day, yet all appeared composed and collected. Each night carried off its victims—about twenty died on Tuesday night from cold—it was a bitter night; deaths were so frequent as to lose all terror to the survivors, who looked callously on. Captain Harrison, of the *Waimata*, said that man could do, diving for provisions; he suffered so much from the exertion that he died from exhaustion on board, close to Rockfort. The country where the wreck took place is very thinly populated, and it was not till Monday morning that the two sailors who had got ashore on a raft reported the calamitous accident to the lighthouse-keepers at Cape Northumberland. Information was immediately sent to Melbourne, but it was not till Wednesday night that the *Corio* despatch from that town reached the scene of the wreck, and even then the sea was so heavy that it was found impossible to render the sufferers any assistance. It was not till Saturday morning that the survivors—twenty-three in number—more than fifty persons having been lost—were at last rescued. Much liberality has been shown in Melbourne towards the unfortunate persons, and large subscriptions have been raised for themselves and the crews of the vessels who at last gallantly saved them.

**FRAUDS IN PARIS.**—The Mont de Piété has been defrauded of late to a vast extent. This discovery, says a letter from Paris, has caused the greatest consternation amongst the silversmiths and jewellers of that city, who are uncertain how far the transactions in which they have been engaged for the last six months may have been affected. During that space of time an individual has been pawning, at every bureau of the Mont de Piété in Paris, silver ingots of various size and weight, all bearing the legal stamp and marked with the legal poinçon of the Government. Thieves always overbought the mark, and so it happened in this case. So many of these silver ingots were presented—they were so heavy and so perfect—so above all suspicion, that at last they began to be suspected, and sent to the Mint in order to undergo a more close and detailed examination than the establishments of the Mont de Piété have at command. Just imagine the horrible surprise! The ingots, which had been valued at 1000*fr.*, and had raised the wind accordingly, were here set down as fully worth two francs five cents! The ingenious individual is captured. He is proud of his success, and his artistic vanity defies both the prison and gaol. He says, "Never mind, sure to make a jolly fortune some day or another!" and already talks of the golden days he will spend when released from durance. The metal is composed of regulus, antimony, pewter, and lead. The author of the discovery is decidedly a genius. He has admitted no one to a participation in his secret, and has worked alone for months in a solitary house close to the Fort de Montreuil. It is reported that he is the nephew of one of the professors of the Sorbonne, and that, holding an inferior position in his uncle's household, and being employed by him to sweep and clean his laboratory, accident occasioned the discovery of which he has made such criminal use.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week were—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 4651; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 3691. On the three students' days (admission to the public 6*d.*), 784; one student's evening (Wednesday), 149; total, 10,974.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CHAS. KEYMER.—We cannot understand the question as you put it. State it, with a diagram of the position.  
I. N. H. Stanhope street.—It shall have every attention.  
W. C. Frodham.—It is not yet published.  
W. GREENWOOD.—No. 10 too closely resembles a composition of Signor Aspa. Nos. 11, 12, 14, are very good, and No. 13 is defective, as it admits of an easy solution by 1. R to Kt sq.; 2. B to Kt 5th (ch); and 3. R mates. In tracing the problems you would spare your self a world of trouble by procuring a book of black diagrams from Ashbee and Dangerfield, Bedford-street, Covent-garden; and, instead of drawing representations of the men, simply writing the initials of each.  
SIGNOR ASPA.—Next week, probably.  
M. J.—D. Paris.—Received, with thanks.  
C. M. M., Montreal.—Irrecoverable, we fear; but they shall be sought.  
R. F. Newcast-on-Tyne.—The practice of sending the same communication for insertion in more than one publication is censurable in the extreme; and, if persisted in, will oblige us to de-lins the insertion of any contribution except from those whose good faith can be depended on.  
A. R. Huddersfield.—The problem is now in the examiners' hands. 2. What subscribers? The Supplement to the Handbook is not published by subscription.  
W. S. Pavitt, Engraver, T. W. W. C. C., and G. de B., are under consideration.  
A CHESSE AMATEUR.—Tomlinson's "Chess Annual for 1859" was published by Virtue and Co., Paternoster-row.  
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 815, by F. G. Loly, Mercurio, I. D. T. Gamma, Dred, I. G. Dolly, M. P. George, Semper idem, Chas. Philp, Cobler, Samian Boy, Engrub, Clington, Romeo and Fanny, Halstead, W. I. C. B. O. Q. H. T. S., Albert, Pawo, I. M. P., H. E. D., Charles, A. Clerk, Herr F., Schoolgirl, Lex, G. S. H. S. W., Felix, Truth, F. P. S. C. M., N. G. Perseus, Bumble, Onyx, Peter, I. G., Pax, C. R. E., Anne, Myth, Larry, S. P. S. C. M., N. G. Perseus, Rook, W. T. P., Tamerlane, Henry, C. G. S. D., Omega, are correct. All others are wrong.  
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 816, by Martin, Odalique, Philp, G. R., Peter, Anne, Felix, Lex, G. P. S. N. G., C. W., Dred, Philp, M. P., A. Schoolgirl, Anthony, O. P. Q., Delta, Samuel, Box and Cox, G. W., Loly; H. S. Devonport; Major R., H. Strickson, Annabel, Omicron, W. L. P. R. W. C. S. D., S. A. W., C. W., Odipus, Lynx, Jerry, Rugby, A. Z., 1859, Morris, L. S. D., I. W. T. S. F. G., Tine, A. Tutor, D. D., Wadham College, Mynheer, Pioneer, are correct. All others are wrong.

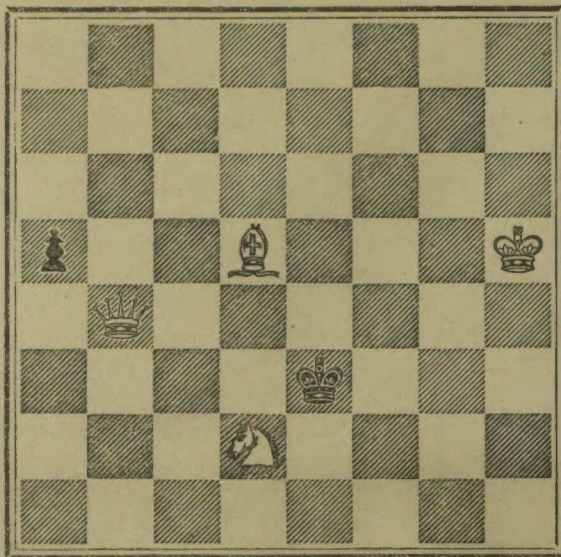
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 816.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K B 5th (dis. Kt takes Q, or (a))	3. Kt to Q Kt 5th (dis. ch)	3. Kt to Q Kt 5th (dis. ch)	Q to Q 7th
2. R to Q 5th	Q to Q R 4th	4. Kt mates.	
(He has other defences, but none better.)			
(a) 1. K to Q 7th, or (b)	(b) 1. Q takes R (ch)	R to K B 6th	
2. Q to K 2nd (ch)	K to Q B 6th	K to Q 7th	
3. Kt to Q Kt 5th (ch)	R or B takes Kt	K takes Q	
4. R or B mates.		4. B to Q sq. Mate	

## PROBLEM No. 817.

By Mr. W. GREENWOOD.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

## CHESS IN PARIS.

A lively Gambit between Mr. BROOK GREVILLE and Mr. ALLIX, two of the most distinguished English amateurs.

## (Allix Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. B. G.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. B. G.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. Q R to K B (a)	Q takes Q
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	17. Kt takes Q	K B to K Kt 4th
3. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	18. Kt takes K R P	K B takes B (ch)
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	19. K takes B	B takes Kt
5. Kt to K 5th	P to K R 4th	20. R takes B	K to K 2nd (b)
6. K B to Q B 4th	Kt to K R 3rd	21. R takes Kt	R takes R
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	22. R takes K B P (ch)	Kt to Q sq
8. Kt to Q 3rd	P to K B 6th	23. Kt to Q R 4th (c)	Kt to Q 2nd
9. P takes P	K B to K 2nd	24. R to K Kt 7th	K R to K R sq (d)
10. Q B to K 3rd	K B takes K R P (ch)	25. B to K 6th	Kt to K B sq
11. K to Q 2nd	P takes K B P	26. B to K B 5th	P to Q Kt 3rd
12. Q takes P	Q B to K Kt 5th	27. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
13. Q to K B 4th	Q Kt to Q 2nd	28. P to Q 5th	P to Q B 4th
14. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Q Kt to Q Kt 3rd	29. Kt to Q Kt 5th	R to K R 3rd
15. K B to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K B 3rd	30. Kt takes Q R P	Black Resigns.

(a) Not nearly so effective as Q R to K Kt sq, a move which threatens to win a piece whether Black exchange Queens or not.

(b) Kt to K Kt 5th (ch), and then R takes R would have been of no advantage, as White must have recovered the loss immediately by B takes B (ch), &c.

(c) Is not this a loss of time?

(d) Better to have played K R to K B 3rd, and thus have extricated the forlorn Q's Rook.

## Another Gambit, played by the same Antagonists.

## (Ruy Lopez Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. B. G.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. B. G.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. B to Q B 2nd	K to K R sq
2. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	19. P to Q 4th	Q Kt to K Kt 3rd
3. Q to K 2nd	P to Q 3rd	20. P to K 5th	P takes P
4. P to K B 4th	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	21. B takes Kt	P takes B
5. P to Q B 3rd	Q to K 2nd	22. Q takes K Kt P	Q to Q 2nd
6. K Kt to K B 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	23. Kt to K B 3rd (b)	P takes P
7. P to Q 3rd	B to K Kt 5th	24. Kt takes P	R takes R
8. P to K R 3rd	B takes Kt	25. R takes R	P to Q B 4th
9. Q takes B	P to K R 3rd	26. Kt to K B 5th	Kt to K Kt sq
10. Q B to K 3rd	B takes B	27. R to K 7th	Q takes R
11. Q takes B	P takes P	28. Kt takes Q	Kt takes Kt
12. Q takes P	Q Kt to K 4th	29. Q to Q 6th	Kt to K B 4th (c)
13. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P to Q B 3rd	30. Q takes Q B P	Kt to K Kt 6th
14. Castles K side (a)	P to Q Kt 4th	31. Q takes Q Kt P	R to K B 8th (ch)
15. B to Q Kt 3rd	Castles on K side		
16. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q to K R 2nd		
17. Q R to K sq	Q R to K sq		

(a) Well planned. Intending, if Black, after driving back the Bishop, took the P's Pawn, to play Q to K Kt 3rd, promising to win a piece.

(b) By taking Pawn with Pawn he must have won, we apprehend, very easily.

(c) So the manuscript; but, as White could now take the Rook, winning at once, some moves on each side have probably been omitted.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1123.—The following is the termination of a game recently played between MM. Sr. AMANT and LOUIS BLANC.

White: K at Q B 5th, Q at K 5th, R at K 7th, Kt at Q R 6th, P at Q Kt 5th.  
Black: K at Q R sq, Q at Q R 4th, Rs at K B sq and K B 8th, P at Q Kt 2nd.

White (M. St. A.) having now to play, announced mate in four moves.

No. 1124.—Another End-game between the same opponents.

White (M. St. A.): K at Q 5th, Q at Q R 3rd, R at K Kt 6th, B at Q 2nd, P at Q Kt 3rd and Q R 2nd.  
Black (M. L. B.): K at Q Kt 4th, Q at K sq, Rs at Q 5th and Q Kt sq, Kt at Q B 3rd.

White, having to play, gave mate in two moves.

No. 1125.—By Mr. W. GREENWOOD.

White: K at Q 4th, Q at Q B 5th, Kts at K 4th and Q 6th, Ps at K B 5th and K 6th.  
Black: K at K 2nd, Q at K Kt 7th, Rs at K B sq and Q B 3rd, B at Q B sq, Kts at Q Kt sq and Q Kt 5th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

A new planet was discovered by M. Robert Luther at Bilk on the 22nd ult. This planet belongs to the telescopic class, being of the tenth magnitude; it has received the name of Mnemosyne. The same planet was observed on the 25th and 26th ult. at Berlin, and on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th inst. at Paris by M. Leverrier.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Sir Cusack Roney has sent in his resignation of secretary to the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

A public dinner in honour of Mr. Alexander Matheson, M.P. for the Inverness district of burghs, was given at Nairn on Friday se'night.

Daniel Sullivan, recently convicted of being a member of the Phoenix Society, has been released from prison by the Government.

The *Staffetta* of Turin announces that Austria has consented to restore the iron crown of Lombardy.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 779,565*lb.*, a decrease of 6802*lb.* compared with the previous statement.

Messrs. Caldecott, Sons, and Willcocks have given twenty-five guineas to the London Warehousemen and Clerks' Provident Association.

The Queen has appointed William Waddilove, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at Hamburg, to be her Majesty's Consul at that city.

The friends of the late Professor Nichol propose to erect a memorial window to his memory in the crypt of Glasgow Cathedral.

A bell of green glass, fourteen inches high, and thirteen inches in diameter, has been placed in the turret of the chapel at the Grange, Borrowdale.

Rear-Admiral Mehemet Pacha has been sent with an autograph letter from the Sultan to his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, inviting him to pay a visit to the capital.

The petition in the case of Thomas Hawkins, the man who was the means of so mercilessly harassing the Metropolitan Saloon Omnibus Company, has been dismissed, and he remains in prison for debt.

Brilliant fêtes took place at Luxemburg on the 4th and 5th inst., on the occasion of the inauguration of the Luxemburg Grand Ducal Railway.

The Lord Mayor elect (Mr. Alderman Carter) has appointed as his Chaplain for the year of his mayoralty the Rev. Henry Christmas, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge.

The only son of Sir Edmund Head, Governor-General of Canada, was drowned while bathing in the River San Maurice. He was seventeen years of age.

The committee of the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester have sent cotton-seed and hand-gins to the Governor of New South Wales, for distribution amongst the colonists.

Omnibuses, the first seen in Syria, have begun running at Beyrout. Crowds of natives stand gazing at them for hours with wonder and admiration.

The *Newry Telegraph* reports the death of a young man from tetanus resulting from his having been slightly wounded in the inner part of the thumb during a billiard-table quarrel a fortnight ago.

The smallpox is said to be very prevalent in London, so much so, indeed, that the parishes are called upon to take energetic measures in preventing the spread of the disease.

It is understood that Lord Clyde, after proceeding to Lucknow from Simla the latter part of September, to meet the Governor-General, will leave India at the close of the present year, or early in January next.

Steps are being taken to promote the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of the late Sir John Franklin in Spilsby, that being his native town.

At a meeting of the committee for promoting the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the recent explosion at Birmingham, held on Friday week, it was stated that the receipts in aid of the fund amounted to £1239.

The splendid American aloe in the Botanic Garden at Kew being now in full bloom, the closing of the garden has been postponed for another month, to enable the public to view this extraordinary plant.

During a dense fog last Saturday morning the *Duke of Richmond* steamer, whilst on a voyage from Caithness to Aberdeen, went on shore four miles to the northward of the latter port. No lives were lost.

The Liverpool county magistrates last Saturday fined Mr. Thomas Howard 20*s.* for practising as a surgeon at the Old Swan, near Liverpool, without being duly registered.

Whilst the Attorney-General, a day or two ago, was shooting at his country seat (Hackwood Park) he received several shots in the leg, four or five of which passed through the calf, and one penetrated the knee.

Several French officers have applied for authorisation to join the head-quarters of the Spanish army in the expedition against Morocco. The same favour has been also solicited by several officers of the Prussian army.

A party of seventy Arctic officers, Rear-Admiral Austin, C.B., in the chair—dined at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, on Wednesday week, to welcome the return of the *Fox* and her adventurous commander and officers.

Mr. W. H. Brakspear suggests in the *Times* that the best and most economical use that can be made of the materials of Old Westminster Bridge will be to use them on the spot for an embankment of the Thames from Westminster Palace to Somerset House-terrace.

The Bishop of Ripon has addressed a pastoral letter to the parochial clergy in his diocese, suggesting that Sunday, the 23rd inst., be regarded as a day of special thanksgiving throughout the diocese for the late harvest.

Lord Teynham has again addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Northern Reform Union, this time as an advocate of the ballot, which, however, he appears to accept rather as the loss of two evils than as an important principle.

The chapel of the village of Biarritz being too small, now that visitors flock in great numbers to the place, the Emperor has ordered that it shall be enlarged. His Majesty has also directed that it shall be ornamented with a belfry in the Roman style.

Intelligence was received at Whitby last Saturday of the loss of the brig *Wallachia* in the Black Sea. The vessel belonged to Messrs. Marwood, and was insured, with her cargo, in the Whitby clubs. Captain Marwood and part of the crew perished.

In consequence of the large and steady increase of trade at the port of Grimsby, the establishment has (according to the *Civil Service Gazette*) been recently revised, the salaries of the officers been raised, and a considerable addition made to the staff.

A drinking-fountain has been erected on a suitable site of ground near the church at Brixton by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. They have also put down water-troughs for horses, beasts, and sheep, on the road, which are found to be of great benefit.

A Shields vessel, named the *Edgar*, left the Tyne a month ago, for Hamburg, and has not since been heard of. It is feared she sunk in a gale which, in common with other vessels, she encountered in the North Sea. Ten persons were on board, and, in all probability, perished with her.

It is the intention of his fellow-citizens to entertain Sir John Ratcliff at a public dinner on the 9th proximo, on the occasion of his retirement from the mayoralty of Birmingham, the duties of which he has discharged with so much ability and spirit for three successive years.

The Leipzig cloth fair, which has just terminated, has been very satisfactory. About 120,000 pieces were brought for sale, and about five-sixths of them found purchasers, at good prices. Large sales in other articles of woollen and printed stuffs were also effected.

A labourer named Walker attempted to cut his wife's throat on Sunday morning at Leeds. The neighbours hearing cries forced their way in and rescued the unhappy woman. The attempt is said to have been made under the influence of jealousy. Walker is in custody.

The Chamber of Commerce and citizens of New York having presented gold medals to the officers of her Majesty's Navy who took part in depositing the Atlantic telegraphic cable, the Admiralty has issued a notice to forty-one officers entitled to the same, stating that the medals are ready for delivery.

The sixth volume of Austrialav's "History of Peter the Great" will shortly appear at St. Petersburg. It is said to throw new light on that dark point in history, the condemnation of the Czarowitz Alexis. All the papers relative to this event, and all the secret records, have been put at the disposal of the author by the Russian Government.

Professor Sullivan, who has been connected with the National Board of Education since its establishment, has presented £2000 for the establishment and endowment of a school in the place of his nativity, Hollywood, in the county of Down, to be conducted on the principles of the system of national education in Ireland.

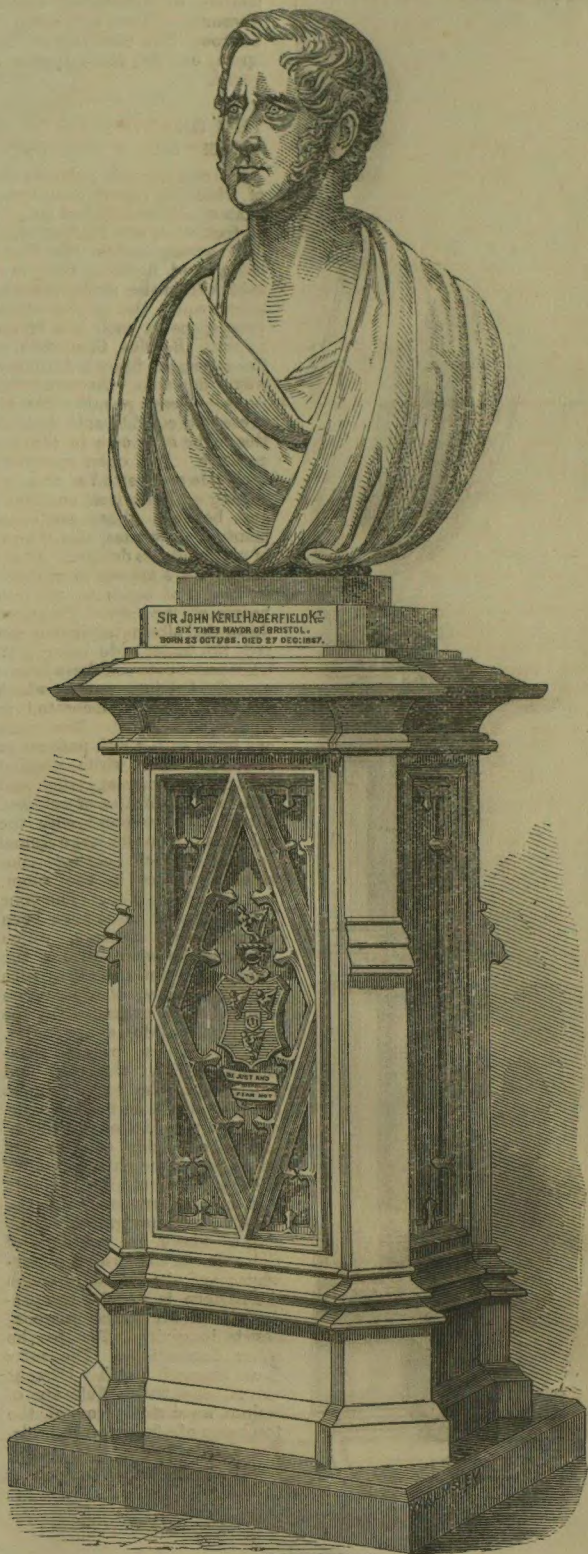
The managing director of the Oriental Inland Steam Company has made a report with reference to the navigation of the Indus, and the "steam trains" which the above-named company have established on that river. He speaks in high terms of praise of the undertaking in which he is engaged, and hopes for great success.

In anticipation of the probable increase of Winchester School, owing to the eight annual scholarships of New College, Oxford, being thrown open to the commoners, the authorities have sanctioned the opening of private houses on a similar plan to that pursued at Eton, Harrow, and Rugby.



THE LATE SIR JOHN KERLE HABERFIELD.

As a tribute to the many estimable qualities of the late Sir J. K. Haberfield, a marble bust has been placed in the Mayor's Chapel, Bristol. The likeness is said to be excellent, and the drapery is executed with much taste, the arrangement and carving of the folds



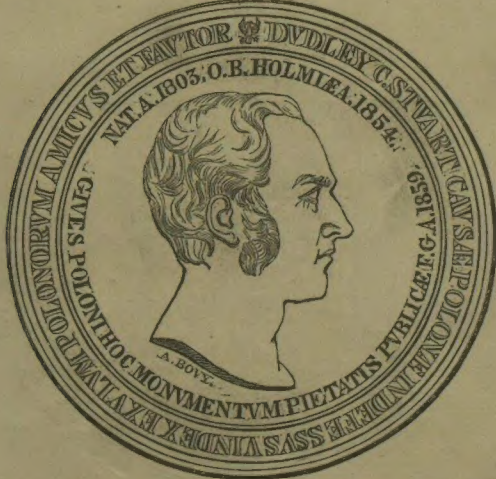
BUST OF THE LATE SIR J. K. HABERFIELD.

exhibiting great care, judgment, and ability. The bust stands on a Gothic pedestal, on which the arms of Sir John are engraved. Immediately under the bust is the following inscription:—"Sir John Kerle Haberfield, Kt., six times Mayor of Bristol; born 23 Oct., 1785; died 27 Oct., 1857." The whole is sculptured in the best Carrara marble, by Mr. Tyler, of Bristol. This bust was erected by public subscription. His widow has also erected a beautiful mural tablet (by the same artist) to his memory in the church of the Arno Vale Cemetery, Bristol.

In the Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for January 16, 1858, we gave a memoir of Sir John, who died on December 27, 1857; and in the Number for June 28, 1857, we engraved a dessert service of plate presented to him on the occasion of his being elected for the sixth time Mayor of Bristol.

MEDAL STRUCK IN HONOUR OF THE LATE LORD DUDLEY STUART.

The devotion and great services of the late Lord Dudley Courts Stuart to the cause of Poland, often acknowledged during his life by the Poles, has just received a more enduring token of their gratitude



MEDAL STRUCK IN HONOUR OF THE LATE LORD DUDLEY STUART.

by a medal struck in his memory, and presented to the relatives of the departed champion of Polish independence, in the name of Poland. In reply to an appeal made by Prince Czartoryski to his countrymen a considerable sum was subscribed, both in Poland and



MAP SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE ISLAND OF SAN JUAN.

among the emigrants, for the purpose of striking a medal, representing on one side a profile of Lord Dudley Stuart and on the other the map of Poland such as he always desired to see established—Poland in its integrity, free and independent. The die of the medal was executed in Paris by Monsieur A. Bovy, and struck by Messrs. T. R. Pinches and Co., medallists, in London, and is a most exquisite piece of workmanship. The case containing the medal is extremely elegant, and bears on the top a silver tablet, surmounted by a Polish eagle, with the following inscription:—"To the Husband and the Son of the Late Countess of Harrowby, Sister of Lord DUDLEY COURTS STUART, this token of gratitude is offered by Poland, 1859." The medal was presented on Monday to the Earl of Harrowby, at Sandon Hall, by Major Charles Szulcowski, whom the late Lord Dudley Stuart honoured with his friendship.

THE SAN JUAN DIFFICULTY.

SAN JUAN, by the latest accounts, is still occupied by the American troops. Nothing new has occurred there. Letters have been exchanged between General Harney and Governor Douglas.

The reasons assigned by the former for the occupation of San Juan are as follow:—"As the military commander of the department of Oregon, assigned to that command by the orders of the President of the United States, I have the honour to state, for your information, that by such authority vested in me I placed a military command upon the island of San Juan to protect the American citizens residing on that island from the insults and indignities which the British authorities of Vancouver's Island and the establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company have recently offered them, by sending a British ship of war from Vancouver's Island to convey the chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company to San Juan, for the purpose of seizing an American and forcing him to Vancouver's Island to be tried by British laws. I have reported this attempted outrage to my Government, and they will, doubtless, seek the proper redress from the British Government. In the meantime, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that I shall not permit a repetition of that insult, and shall retain a command on San Juan Island, to protect its citizens in the name of the United States, until I receive further orders from my Government."

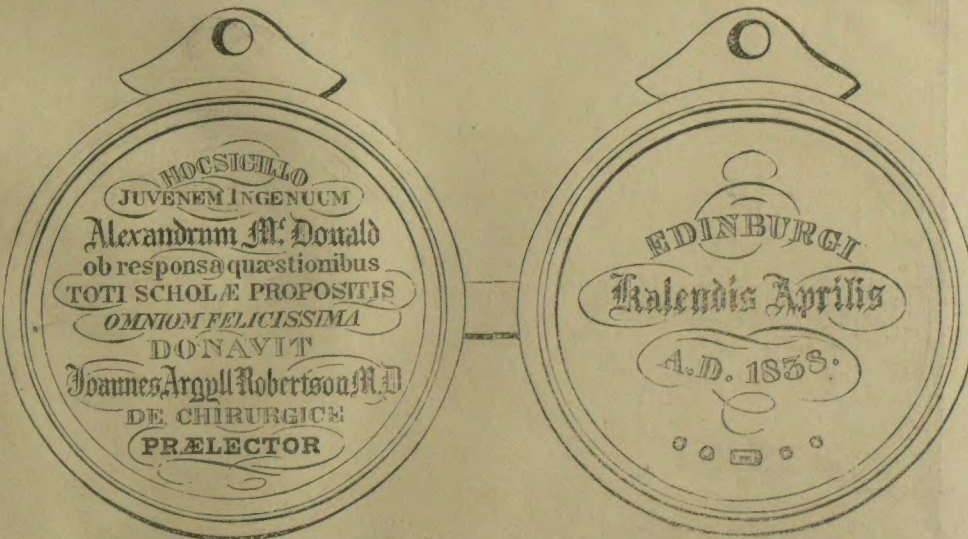
Governor Douglas, in reply to this despatch from General Harney, utterly denies the truth of all the allegations assigned by the American General as his reasons for occupying the island. He declares that no outrage has been committed on any American citizen on San Juan Island; that no British man-of-war was sent to San Juan for the purpose of seizing an American citizen; and that no attempt has ever been made to arrest an American on San Juan, and transport him to Vancouver's Island for trial.

The boundary between the English territory and the United States was established in 1846, by a treaty negotiated by Lord Ashburton on the part of Great Britain, and Mr. Webster on the part of the United States. The gist of the question is contained in the first article of the treaty, which establishes the line. These are the words:—"From the point on the 49th parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between the United States and Great Britain terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of the United States and those of her Britannic Majesty shall be continued westward along the said 49th parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through

the middle of the said channel and of Fuca's Strait to the Pacific Ocean; provided, however, that the navigation of the whole of the said channel and strait south of the 49th parallel of north latitude remain free and open to both parties." The United States claim to be entitled to carry the line of boundary from the Gulf of Georgia to Fuca's Strait, through the middle of the Canal de Haro, which runs close to the shores of Vancouver's Island. Great Britain insists, on the contrary, that the channel of navigation must be taken to mean the channel which alone was used for navigation at the date of the treaty—namely, the channel terminating in the Strait of Fuca by Vancouver's or Rosario Strait. Between the easterly channel, or Rosario Strait, and the westerly one, the Canal de Haro, lies the Archipelago de Haro, consisting of a cluster of islands, the sovereignty of which forms the subject of contention between Great Britain and the United States. If the line of demarcation be determined to run into Fuca's Strait, through the Rosario Strait, we get the islands; if through the Canal de Haro, they fall to America. The only one of the islands which is of much value is San Juan, one portion of which is within five or six miles of our shores.

RELICS OF THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.

IN the Number of this Journal of the 1st inst. we gave a detailed account of all the relics of the Franklin Expedition found during the late search, under the command of Captain McClintock, and brought



RELIC OF THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.—MR. M'DONALD'S SILVER MEDAL.

to England in the Fox. These relics were found in the present year at different places, as follows:—In a boat on the west coast of King William's Island; about Ross cairn, on Point Victory; in a small cairn on the south side of Back Bay; in the northern cairn, near Cape Felix; from the Boothian Esquimaux, near the Magnetic Pole, and from the Esquimaux near Cape Norton, on the east coast of King William's Island; also the contents of the boat's medicine-chest. The particulars of these and of other relics not brought away will be found in No. 996 of this Journal, to which number we beg to refer those of our readers who may wish for details respecting the relics engraved on pages 363 and 367 of this week's impression.

Among the relics obtained from the Boothian Esquimaux, near the Magnetic Pole, were six silver spoons and forks, the property of Sir John Franklin, Lieutenants H. de Vescomte and Fairholme, A. M'Donald (Assistant-Surgeon), and Lieutenant E. Couch (supposed from the initial letter T and crest, a lion's head); a small portion of a cold watch-chain, a broken piece of ornamental work (apparently silver-gilt), a few small naval and other metal buttons; and a silver medal obtained by Mr. M'Donald as a prize for superior attainments at a medical examination in Edinburgh, April, 1838, which we herewith engrave.



### "FRENCH PEASANTS FINDING THEIR STOLEN CHILD."

THIS clever little subject of domestic romance, by P. H. Calderon, was exhibited at the Royal Academy this year, and is now at the exhibition of the Liverpool Society of Fine Arts. The scene is a booth at a country fair, where two honest peasants, to their great joy, happen to light upon their long-lost child, who has been kidnapped, and made one of the strolling company. The simple, unaffected happiness of the two rustics, as they spring forward to embrace their offspring, forms a strong contrast to the artificial character displayed in the other personages. The booth-woman, with the pans-pipe, agast at the loss of an attractive member of her company, and the terrors of a visit to the Préfecture de Police to answer for her offence against the law, is admirably conceived. So, also, is the head of the man with green spectacles, peeping with inquiring gaze through the curtain. The heroine herself, tricked out in all the tawdry finery of the itinerant stage, and still carrying the tamborine with which it was her duty to wheedle halfpence out of the crowd, is an interesting little personage. Immediately beyond the range of this group, and the impromptu scene they are enacting, the gay and noisy bustle of the fair is proceeding with unflagging vigour, the whole canvas being full of life and motion.

### INDIAN FRUIT FROM THE ISLAND OF JAVA.

IN no place in the world do the fruits of India attain such perfection as in the Dutch colony of Java, justly termed the garden of the earth. In the accompanying group are represented the principal sorts, including only two that we in England are acquainted with—namely, the orange and the pine-apple. The large fruit on the top is the largest found on the island—the jack, a species of bread-fruit. This specimen weighs about 90 lb. On the right is a bunch of bananas or plantains; and next to that, with the shell bursting in ripeness, is the durian, very much admired by those who can get over the disagreeable smell attending it. The fruit in the basket is the custard-apple; and between that and the durian is the mangustan, considered by all who have eaten it to be the most delicious fruit in the world. One of the lower ones has been cut open, to show the interior. On the left corner are two mangoes. A bunch of young cocoanuts occupies the

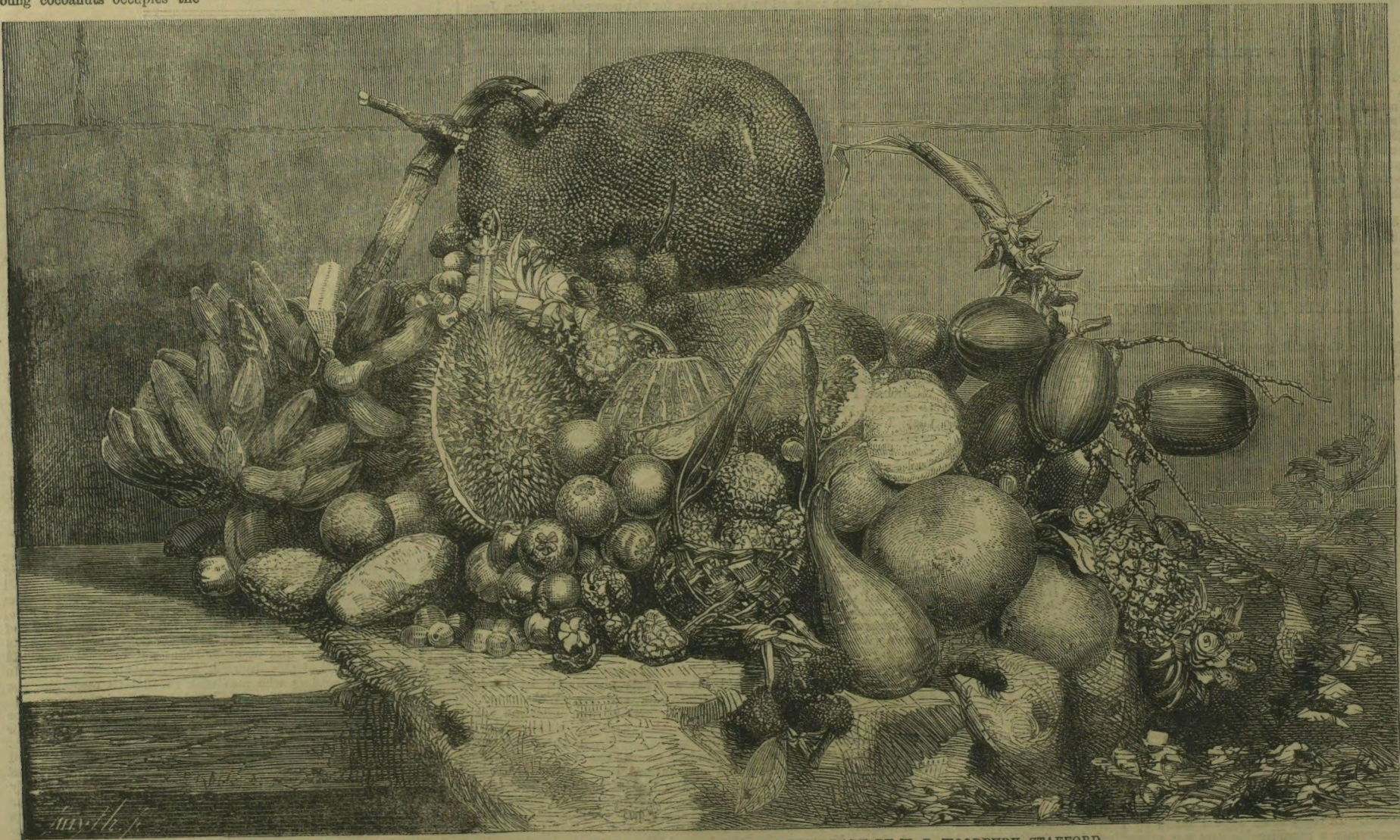


FRENCH PEASANTS FINDING THEIR STOLEN CHILD.—BY P. CALDERON.

right-hand corner at the top, and just below that is the pumplemoos, or large orange, one of which has been peeled. The small hairy-looking fruit beneath the jack is the rambootan, of a delicious, subacid flavour. There are also the doekoes, the nam-nam, pineapple, orange, and a species of gourd.

### THE GRAND SALOON OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."

THIS saloon, the redecoration of which is nearly completed, is an apartment 62 feet long by 36 feet wide, and 12 feet high. The arrangements for ventilating and lighting the lower cabins from the skylight above necessitated the railing off an open space on each side of the saloon. Besides this, two of the enormous funnels find their way upwards through this room. These peculiarities all presented considerable difficulties to be overcome in the decoration. The open spaces on each side are treated as arcades, resting on light iron columns; and between these are ornamental balustrades, also of iron, of very delicate design. Above the columns appear to support, by means of brackets, the iron beams of the ship. These are decorated alternately in blue and red, the under side being gilt. The spaces between these beams are divided into panels which are very lightly decorated in colour and gold. The walls are hung with a rich pattern in raised gold and white, divided into panels by green stiles and pilasters in imitation of oxidised silver, to correspond with the columns. The two large funnel casings, which occupy considerable space in the room, are octagon in plan. The four larger sides of these have been covered with mirrors, which continue the perspective of the saloon, and almost do away with the appearance of obstruction which before existed. On the four smaller sides, at the angles, are arabesque panels ornamented with children and emblems of the sea. Mirrors are also placed on the large air shafts at the sides of the saloon and on each side of them are other arabesque paintings with children, personifying the arts and sciences connected with the building and navigation of the ship. There are portières of rich crimson silk to all the doorways; and the carpet, of which the pattern is simple, the prevailing colour being maroon, assists in giving effect to the other decorations. The sofas are covered with Utrecht velvet, and the buffets are of walnut wood richly carved, the top being of a fine green marble. The decorations of this magnificent apartment are by Mr. Crace, of Wigmore-street.



GROUP OF INDIAN FRUIT FROM THE ISLAND OF JAVA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY W. B. WOODBURY, STAFFORD.